OP. 35

L. 167408
W.L.B.

123

Consular Letters

Havana

January 1, 1896
March 31, 1896

N.

[redacted]

Ack'd Jany 8/96

No. 1694.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany 3d 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams.
to the
Department of State.

Case of Henry Steweker.

Sent to U. S. for trial by S.S. "Yumuri", on Jany 2d 1896. Department and district attorney advised by telegraph.

Two enclosures.

No 2694.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana. Jany 3rd 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

With further reference to the case of Henry Heweker, steward of the Am: Schr "Rebecca J. Moulton", who on the 17th January, 1892, shot the mate of said vessel, Mr. Edward J. Miller, who died three days after, and which case has been reported to the Department of State, in previous dispatches from this office, viz:

No 1481, February 6-1892
" 1490 - " 20 - "
" 1508 - Mar 10 - "
" 1803 - " 18 - 1893

No. 1881 – May 8th 1893.
" 1895 – " 27th – "
" 2034 – Oct. 24th "
" 2216 – May 22nd 1894.
and recent telegrams dated November 23d, December 7th, 9th and 14th, and one of this date, – I have now further to inform the Department that as the sentence imposed on Steweker by the civil courts for the offense of shooting an Italian sailor, committed on shore just previous to shooting the mate Miller on board his vessel, would expire on the 30th November, I addressed the Governor General on the 20th November, asking that orders be given for Steweker, upon the expiration of his said sentence, to be placed at the disposition of this Consulate General to be sent to the United States for trial

for the crime committed on board the "Rebecca J. Moulton".

The necessary orders were given by the Governor General through the Regional Governor, and since the 30th November, Steweker has been at the disposition of this office. My telegrams referred to, were for the purpose of ascertaining through the Department, if the U. S. District Attorney at New York would send an agent to take the prisoner Steweker to New York, as has been done on former occasions.

But in accordance with the Department's telegraphic instruction of the 19th instant I sent Steweker to New York by the am: steamship "Yumuri" which sailed on the 21st instant, in charge of the master of

said steamer, M. Alex: Hansen, to be delivered upon arrival at New York to the U.S. District Attorney or his deputy. I also forwarded in care of Captain Hansen, a package addressed to said District Attorney, containing authenticated copies of the depositions and other documents in the case, and the revolver with which the shooting was said to have been done.

As also instructed, I have today telegraphed to the Department of State, and the District Attorney, to the foregoing effect.

I therefore beg to confirm my telegram reading:

" Sent Neweker by
" Yumuri, will arrive
" New York probably
" sixth.

The expenses incurred in

this case will be forwarded to the Department in another dispatch.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
James O. Williams,
Consul General.

2. Enclosures:
1.- Mr Williams to Governor General, Nov 20/95
2- The Regional Governor to Mr. Williams, Nov 23-1895

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2694.

H A V A N A , January 3,1896.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA,November 20th,1895.

To His Excellency the Governor General of this Island.

Excellency:

Referring to the communication which I had the honor to address Your Excellency on the 22nd of May last year,-as per copy herewith,-asking in compliance with instructions received from my Government,that Y.E.be pleased to give the orders necessary,for the american citizen,Mr.HENRY HEWECKER,upon the expiration of his sentence here,to be placed at the disposition of this office for his transportation to the United States and subjection to its courts to be tried for the crime of homicide committed on board of the american bark "REBECCA J. MOULTON",while in port,on the person of the mate of said vessel,Mr.EDWARD J.MILLER,and whereas the sentence of said HEWECKER will expire on the 30th of this month,I therefore beg Y.E.to give the asked for orders for the purpose stated,and at the same time that you will have the goodness to order that I be advised with some anticipation that I may inform my Government in time to take the measures necessary for the safe transportation of the said prisoner to the United States.

I take this opportunity to reiterate the assurances of my great respect and consideration.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.2694.

HAVANA, January 3,1896.

Office of the Government of the Western Region and of the Province of Havana.-- Grace and Justice.

Havana,28 Nov.,1895.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

As on the 30th instant expires the sentence of the american citizen HENRY HEWECKER,under confinement in the jail of this city for discharge of fire arm, I have the honor to inform you that under this date I have given the necessary orders to the warden of said jail to place him at your disposal upon the same day that he completes his sentence,as you were pleased to claim from the General Government,on account of Hewecker having other charges against him in the United States.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) PEDRO MUNOZ SEPULVEDA.

Habana

January 3. 1896

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REC'D.
JAN 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All **CABLE MESSAGES** received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
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No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
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LIVERPOOL: A5 Exchange Buildings.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
51	D	Pr	Habana	Cut

To atty Gen'l Jany 5/96

RECEIVED at Washn DC Jan 3 1896

Assistant Secretary Of State
Washington DC

Sent herewith yesterday by Cunard
arrive Newyork probably sixth.

Williams Consul General.

No. 2695.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, January 4, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State.
JAN 9 1896

Read
Jan. 13. '96

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing copies and translations of three decrees issued by the Governor and Captain General of this Island declaring the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio in a state of war; decreeing a general requisition of all horses useful for the services of war; and limiting the publication of war news.

No. 2695.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janiy. 4th, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department copies and translations of three decrees issued by the Captain and Governor General of this Island on the 2d instant, and published in the official Gazette of yesterday, the 1st declaring the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio in a state of war, because of several armed bands of insurgents

having

having appeared therein, the
28 decreeing a general
requisition of all horses
useful for the services of
war in the provinces of
Santa Clara, Matanzas,
Habana and Pinar del Rio, and the
83 decreeing that the
province of Habana having
been declared in a state
of war, the office of the
Chief of staff of the Army
will furnish the Office of the
General Secretary every day,
morning and evening, with
a statement of the official
accounts received from
the seat of war, such as
whose publication will not
be prejudicial to the operations
of the army, — the press
having to limit itself in
the publication of war
information to such as is
furnished by the office
of

of the Chief of Staff.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

Lamm O. Williams.

Consul General.

1 Enclosure.

Translations and Copies

referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2695.

H A V A N A , January 4th, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

From THE GAZETTE of HAVANA, January 3rd, 1896.

----------o----------

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Proclamation.

Don ARSENIO MARTINEZ de CAMPOS y ANTON, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and Commander in Chief of this Army.

Several armed bands having appeared in the provinces of HABANA and PINAR del RIO, and the case referred to by articles 12 and 13 of the law of Public order of the 23rd of April, 1870, having arisen; therefore, in use of my attributions, I decree as follows:

Article 1:- The territories of the provinces of HABANA and PINAR del RIO are hereby declared in a state of war.

Article 2.- The Civil authorities of the said provinces will continue in the performance of such of their functions as do not relate to the maintenance of Public order; the cognizance of all criminal affairs and such others as I may consider convenient, being hereby reserved to the Military jurisdiction.

HABANA, 2 January, 1896.

ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

DECREE.

Taking into account the necessities of the war, the considerations expressed by the Secretary of the General Government, the observations of the Military chiefs and the necessity of giving preference to the common welfare over private interests; therefore, in the exercise of the authority with which I am invested as Governor General and Commander in chief; I have considered it proper to decree as follows:

Article 1.- A general requisition of all horses useful for the services of the war, will be made in the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Habana and Pinar del Rio.

Article 2.- For all horses taken, their owners will be credited at the rate of $34 for those of more than---- hands high, $25 for those less and $15 for mares.

Article 3.- For carrying out this requisition a board will be formed in each military zone, composed of the military commandant, a chief or officer designated by the military governor of the province; the Mayor, the President of the city council, the chief, the officer or appraiser of the commissariat department of each zone, and a veterinary surgeon of the Army or of the Municipality.

Article 4.- The chiefs of columns can carry out the requisition on the farms and about the premises of farms houses on the way of their march, giving account

to the board of the respective zone.

Article 5.- The chiefs of columns will issue provisional vouchers for the horses received. The requisition boards of the zones, will issue final vouchers in exchange for the provisional ones, which will be made effective by the commissary department when so ordered.

Article 6.- The requisition boards will deliver to the Chiefs of Division, of Brigade and Column, the horses and mares as collected, taking receipts as proof of delivery.

Article 7.- The town and city councils will defray the expenses of the maintenance of the horses and mares collected, until their delivery.

Article 8.- The Captaincy General will issue timely orders for the execution of this decree.

HABANA, 2 January, 1896.

ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

DECREE.

The province of HABANA having been declared in a state of war, by a proclamation of His Excellency the Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Army of operations of this Island, and exercising the authority granted me by the law of Public Order, I decree the following:

First:- The office of Chief of Staff of the Captaincy General will furnish daily, in the morning and evening, to the office of the Secretary General for delivery to the press, a note of the official accounts from the seat of war, such as whose publication may not be prejudicial to military operations.

Second:- The newspapers and reviews will limit themselves in publishing news from the war to the contents of the note from the office of the Chief of Staff.

Third:- The telegrams and correspondence received by the newspapers, with news from the war, can be published provided they do not differ from the official accounts.

Fourth.- In no case shall news relating to the movement of the troops, their number, their armament and other details of the campaign be published.

HABANA, 2 Jan., 1896.

ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

Enclosure No 1.
With despatch No. 2695.
Havana, January 4, 1896.

GACETA DE LA HABANA

3 de Enero de 1896

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

BANDO

DON ARSENIO MARTÍNEZ DE CAMPOS Y ANTÓN, Gobernador y Capitán General de la Isla de Cuba, y en Jefe de este Ejército.

Habiendo aparecido partidas armadas en las provincias de la Habana y Pinar del Río, y llegado el caso á que se refieren los artículos 12 y 13 de la ley de Orden público de 23 de Abril de 1870, en uso de mis facultades, vengo en decretar lo siguiente:

Artículo 1º Quedan declarados en estado de guerra los territorios de las provincias de la Habana y Pinar del Río.

Art. 2º Las autoridades civiles de las citadas provincias, continuarán funcionando en los asuntos propios de sus atribuciones, que no se refieran al orden público, reservando, no obstante, á la Jurisdicción de Guerra, el conocimiento de todos los asuntos criminales y los demás en que yo considerase conveniente entender.

Habana, 2 de Enero de 1896.

Arsenio Martínez de Campos.

DECRETOS.

Teniendo en cuenta las necesidades de la guerra, las consideraciones expuestas por la Secretaría del Gobierno general, las observaciones de los Jefes militares y la precisión de anteponer el bien común á la conveniencia particular; en uso de las facultades de que estoy investido como Gobernador general y General en Jefe, he tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

Artículo 1º Se procederá á la requisa general en el territorio de las provincias de Santa Clara, Matanzas, Habana y Pinar del Río, de todos los caballos que resulten útiles para los servicios de campaña.

Art. 2º El ganado caballar que se requise, se abonará á sus dueños á razón de 34 pesos los de más de seis cuartas y media, 25 los de menos alzada y 15 las yeguas.

Art. 3º Para efectuar la requisa, se constituirá en cada zona militar una Junta compuesta del Comandante militar, un Jefe ú Oficial del Ejército designado por el Gobernador militar de la provincia; el Alcalde, el Síndico del Ayuntamiento, el Jefe, Oficial ó tasador de Administración militar que preste servicio en la zona, y un Profesor Veterinario militar ó del municipio.

Art. 4º Los Jefes de columna podrán verificar la requisa en los sitios y casas de campo por donde crucen, dando cuenta á la Junta de la respectiva zona.

Art. 5º Los Jefes de columna expedirán á favor de los dueños del ganado, vales provisionales del que reciban. Las juntas de requisa de las zonas, expedirán vales definitivos, canjeando también los provisionales, que se harán efectivos por la Administración militar cuando se ordene.

Art. 6º Las juntas de requisa entregarán á los Jefes de División, de Brigada y columna, los caballos y yeguas que se vayan requisitando, exigiéndoles recibo para su comprobación.

Art. 7º Los Ayuntamientos costearán la manutención de los caballos y yeguas que se requisen, hasta su entrega.

Art. 8º La Capitanía General dictará las disposiciones oportunas para la ejecución de este decreto.

Habana, 2 de Enero de 1896.

Arsenio Martínez de Campos.

Declarada en estado de guerra la provincia de la Habana, por bando del Excmo. Sr. Capitán General y General en Jefe del Ejército de operaciones de esta Isla, y usando de las facultades que me concede la ley de Orden público, vengo en decretar lo siguiente:

1º Por las oficinas de Estado Mayor de la Capitanía General se facilitará diariamente, por mañana y tarde, á la Secretaría del Gobierno General nota de los partes oficiales de la guerra cuya publicación no pueda producir inconvenientes para las operaciones de campaña, á fin de que, por este Centro civil; se manifiesten á la prensa periódica.

2º Los periódicos y revistas se atendrán, para la publicación de noticias de la guerra, al contenido de las notas del Estado Mayor, sin alterar su sentido.

3º Los telegramas y correspondencias que los periódicos reciban, con noticias de la guerra, podrán publicarse, siempre que estén conformes con las notas oficiales.

4º En ningún caso se publicarán noticias que se refieran al movimiento de las columnas, su número, armamento y demás detalles de campaña.

Habana, 2 de Enero de 1896.

Arsenio Martinez de Campos.

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dckt
Copy to Rep.
Lester Jany 9/96

No. 2696

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 7 1896
DEPT. of STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany. 4th, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State

Answering Departments'
instruction No. 1209 of the
19th ultimo relating to the
probability of the Spanish
Government increasing the
export duty on leaf tobacco
shipped from Havana to
the United States.

No. 2696.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany. 4, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Replying to the Department's instruction No. 1207 of the 19th ultimo inquiring as to the probability of the Spanish Government increasing the export duty on leaf tobacco shipped from Havana to the United States, I have to report that I have never heard of any proposition to increase the export duty on tobacco shipped, exclusively, to the United States. This would be an

an act of discrimination such that would hardly be undertaken by the Spanish Government.

But a proposition for the increase of the export duty on leaf tobacco and decrease of duty on cigars, shipped to all countries, was presented some time ago by the Chamber of Commerce and the Union of Cigar Manufacturers of Havana to the Madrid Government. The object was to keep the Cuban cigar makers from leaving the Island for Key West, Tampa, New York and other ports of the United States. Nothing has been done, however, thus far in the matter.

I am,

am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramm O. Williams
Consul General.

File

No. 2697.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany. 4, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JAN 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a slip, with translation, from "El Boletin Comercial" of Havana.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2697.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Janiy. 4th, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I enclose a slip taken from 'El Boletin Comercial' of last evening giving an account of the burning of the sugar cane fields in a part of the jurisdiction of Matanzas. According to the accounts published by the newspapers the insurgents have burnt the cane fields in every instance within their reach since their entrance into the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas. There is official

official news to the effect that the insurgents have entered within the limits of the province of Havana, and there are reports in circulation of their having burnt the cane fields of several plantations.

It is also reported that all the plantations to the westward of Santa Clara, inclusive, have stopped grinding.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamm V. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
Slips and translations as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2697.

H A V A N A , January 4th,1896.

TRANSLATION.

From EL BOLETIN COMERCIAL of Havana,Jan.3,1896.

-------- ---o--------

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF THE SUGAR CROP.

LA DISCUSION publishes accounts from Alphonso XII, stating that all the sugar cane fields of the plantations between that town, Estante, Cusco, Zapata, Bolondron and Sabanilla, have been burnt, the amount thus destroyed being estimated at twenty millions of arrobas. Besides, a great part of the fields of the plantations "Almeyda", "Conchita", "Josefita", Las Cañas", "Carmen", Felicia, "Delicias" have been burned, and they together with others have been compelled to stop grinding.

Enclosure nº. 1
With Despatch nº. 2697
Havana, Jan. 4, 1896

— Boletín —
Comercial

3 de Enero de 1896.

Parcial suspensión de la molienda

Dicen de Alfonso XII á *La Discusión*, que ha sido quemada la caña de todas las colonias entre dicho pueblo, Estante, Cusco, Zapata, Bolondrón y Sabanilla, calculándose en más de 20 millones de arrobas, y además, gran parte de la de los ingenios «Almeyda», «Conchita», «La Josefita», «Las Cañas», «Carmen», «Felicia», «Delicias» y otros, teniendo que suspender la molienda muchos de los centrales de aquellos contornos que la tenían empezada.

Mr. 85

No. 2698 COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janᵛ. 4, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Ackd Janᵛ 15/96

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing copy of protest of Mr Henry Heidegger, against the Government of Spain in this Island for losses and damages caused to his interests by the insurgents and Government troops.

1 Enclosure.

Mr Faroo

Ack. & file for the present.

No. 2698

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 4th Jan., 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatches nos. 2678 and 2690 dated the 9th and 30th ultimo, respectively, in relation to the damages and losses inflicted by the Cuban rebels on the plantation "Santa Catalina", situated near the village of Corral Falso, district of Macuriges and province of Matanzas in this Island, and property of Mr. Henry Heidegger, an american citizen and vice consul of the United States at

at the port of Matanzas, I
have now the honor to accom-
pany, herewith, for the in-
formation and consideration
of the Department, a certified
copy of the affidavit made
by the said Mr Henry
Heidegger before this
Consulate General, on the
5th. instant in which the
losses inflicted on his
property by the rebels
amounting to $ 20.000 and
the damages from being
prevented from continuing
to make his sugar crop
in $ 100.000; against
all of which he protests
and declares that all losses,
damages, costs, charges
and expenses that have
happened to him are
and ought to be borne by
those to whom the same
may by right appertain,

to wit, the Government of
Spain in the Island of
Cuba.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamm O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
Copy of protest referred to.

CONSULATE GENERAL
OF THE
United States of America
HAVANA

I, the undersigned, ... Consul General of the United States of America, at Havana, Island of Cuba, do hereby certify, that the annexed document, marked as Inclosure No 1. with Dispatch No 2698 dated January 4th 1896, and forwarded therewith to the Department of State, is a true and faithful copy of the original protest of Ellis Henry Hudegen, a citizen of the United States, and U.S Vice Consul at Matanzas, on file in this Consulate General; the said copy having been carefully compared with said original, is found to agree therewith word for word and figure for figure.

Given under my hand and official seal at Havana the fourth (4th) day of January - 1896.

Ramon O. Williams.

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With despatch No. 2698.

H A V A N A ,January 4th,1896.

COPY.

CONSULATE GENERAL of the
UNITED STATES of AMERICA
at HAVANA,CUBA.

BE IT KNOWN,that on this third day of January,1896, before me,the undersigned,Consul General of the United States at Havana,personally appeared Mr.Henry Heidegger,a citizen of the United States,and U.S.vice consul at Matanzas,and being first duly sworn declared as follows:

That he is the owner of the sugar estate called the "Santa Catalina",situated in Corral Falso,district of Macuriges in this Island; that on the 3rd day of december last he commenced grinding cane on said estate; that on the 6th December,while returning at night from the village of Corral Falso to his said estate,he was stopped by a party of about 50 insurgents commanded by Major José Roque,who handed him a written letter or notification to the effect that unless he stopped grinding,he would blow up the buildings with dynamite as well as set fire to the fields. But by dint of pleading,Roque was induced to grant an extension of the time to the 15th December,wherein this appearer would be permitted to grind the cane already cut. A copy of this letter,was transmitted to the U.S.Consul General at Havana,for his

information and corresponding effects.

That said appearer then continued the grinding and other operations incident thereto on his said estate, without further molestation until the 15th day of December last, when he stopped grinding of his own accord, in obedience to the notice given him, and the permission allowed by said Major Roque.

On the 24th December last, the insurgent army, estimated to be between 10 and 12.000 men, marching from North to South in three columns, and said to be under the command of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, made its appearance on the border of said estate. One column marched through without doing any particular damage; the main column under Maceo set fire to the cane fields in five or six different places, giving warning and strict orders under pain of death, not to have the fires extinguished. Damage was thereby done to the extent of about $6000. The insurgents also took away about 42 horses and 5 mules, valued at about $2000.

On the 27th and 28th days of December last, spanish troops, under command of Generals Suarez Valdes and Garcia Navarro, to the number of about 4000 came on the place, and camped in Corral Falso. They cut the tops of the cane, the tassels and under leaves, to be used as forage for their horses, and thereby further damaged the estate to the amount of $1000.

This appearer estimates the losses which he has sustained by the foregoing to be about $26.000,and the damage done to his interests in being prevented from continuing the grinding operations of his estate to be not less than $100.000. And doth therefore protest against the losses and prejudices he has sustained by the action of the Cuban insurgent forces and the want of protection to his property afforded him by the government troops; as well as the damage done by the latter,and doth declare that all losses,damages,costs,charges and expenses that have happened to the said appearer as herein stated,are and ought to be borne by those to whom the same may by right appertain,to wit,the Government of Spain in the Island of Cuba,the same having occurred as before stated.

(Signed) HENRY HEIDEGGER.

Thus done and protested in the city of Havana,this 3rd day of January,1896.

In testimony whereff,the said appearer hath hereunto subscribed his name,and I,the said Consul General have granted him this Public Instrument of Protest under my hand and the seal of this Consulate General of the United States to serve and avail him hereafter as need and occasion may require.

L of the

NSULATE GENERAL.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Copy to Maurice Sanguily
Janry 10, 1896

From Habana

January 7, 1896.

Received 3 16 P. M.

Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Official for Congress
Janry 13/96

I have made instant inquiry Governor-General. He replied there is not the least danger to Sanguily from the volunteers who perhaps even do not think of him. He is detained strong fort, comfortably lodged, is granted every consideration possible personally, is safe. For my part can see no grounds for apprehension.

Williams
Consul General

Desp. from

Act. Sec. of State 1/11/96

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No. 2699.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 7th 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Invasion and destruction of
property by the insurgents
in the province of Havana.

CONSULAR BUREAU,
FEB 7 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2699.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany. 7th, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to the proclamation of the Captain General of the 2d instant declaring a state of war to exist in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, copy and translation of which accompanied my despatch No. 2695 of the 4th instant, I have to inform you that the newspapers, now under military censorship, report the burning of the sugar cane fields throughout a large portion

of

of this province by the insurgents who entered it, as variously estimated by popular rumor, numbering all the way from 4000 to 12.000 men, on foot and horse.

Besides the burning of the cane fields, the newspapers report cases of damage to railroads, by the displacing of rails, the cutting of telegraph and telephone lines, the blowing up of culverts, burning of bridges and stations; also, the pillaging of country stores; the carrying off of horses, saddles and bridles from farms on their lines of march for the mounting of their men; and the slaughter of cattle for food. Along the rail road stations

destroyed

destroyed are those of Guiricau and Güira de Melena, distant from here, respectively, about 28 and 40 miles on the line from Havana to Güines; and that of Gabriel about 25 miles on the rail road from Havana to Pinar del Rio; the villages also were burnt. The trains on the first named road only ran yesterday as far as Bejucal. On the Western Road, from Havana to Pinar del Rio, only about thirty miles out. And on the Havana bay and Matanzas no train goes beyond the latter city. All of the rail roads have hauled in their rolling stock, as much as possible, to prevent its destruction.

The insurgents appear, while

while carrying on their work of destruction of private property, to have been able, thus far, to elude all encounter with the government troops.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lamon V. Williams.
Consul General

Mr Gilliom
file
Gilly

No. 2700.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany. 7th, 1896.
January 7 - 96

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt
and confirming cypher
telegrams.

No. 2700.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janiy. 7th, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram dated 5th instant saying:

"It is represented that volunteers demand the life of Sanguily. Make instant inquiry and if apprehensions be grounded ask effective measures upbold the law. Report the situation by telegraph.

Olney."

To which I replied:

"I have made

instant)

"instant inquiry of Governor
"General. He replied
"there is not the least
"danger of the life of
"Sanguily from the volun-
"teers, who perhaps even
"do not think of him.
"He is detained in
"strong forts, comfortably
"lodged. Is granted
"every possible considera-
"tion. Is personally
"safe. For my part
"can see no ground
"of apprehension."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Fitzhugh Lee,
Consul General.

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REC'D.
JAN 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Ackd Feby 11/96

No. 2701.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, Janiy. 9th 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing an order issued by General Arderius, commandant general of this department, in consequence of the proximity of the insurgents to this City.

1 Enclosure.

CONSULAR BUREAU,
FEB 7 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2701.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, 9th January, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to accompany herewith, a printed copy of an order, with translation, issued on the 6th instant by general Arderius, commandant general of this department, for the tranquilization of the inhabitants, and in consequence of the proximity of the insurgents to this city.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Fitzhugh Lee,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
No 1 - Printed order referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2701

H A V A N A ,January 9, 1896.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA, Jan. 8th, 1896.

----------oOo---------

General Order.

Army of operations in Cuba.

Second Commandancy General.

Office of the Chief of Staff.

General Order of the 6th of January, 1896, at HAVANA.

This province having been declared in a state of siege by H.E. the Captain general in chief of the Army; and in view of the proximity of the enemy and the exaggerated accounts propagated designedly for the spreading of alarm in this capital, which, from its topography, fortifications and artillery, as well as from the powerful garrison ready for its defense, is safe against any formal attack of the insurgents, who cowardly flee from every encounter with the government troops: therefore, in order to guarantee the absolute tranquility of the inhabitants of Habana and to prevent disorders in its suburbs and neighboring villages, and lastly, to repel any agression, and suffocate every, though improbable, sedition and internal movement, I have considered it convenient to issue the following:

1st- The signal of alarm will be: the firing of five successive cannons from Castle Principe with the hoisting of its flag, with pennant underneath, if the day is a holiday, and a red light at night at the top of the flag-staff, which last mentioned signal will be repeated by the other forts, taking care, for the purpose of avoiding false alarms, that until this signal is made and unless contrary orders are received and communicated through the chiefs and officers of the Staff and aids-de-camp, the corps will not form even if they hear the firing of musketry, the explosion of bombs and noise, the troops limiting themselves at the most to repair to their barracks, and the volunteers to their homes to be prepared and ready, the detachment of advanced guards sent out being fully sufficient to always give time to the general in chief for the taking of necessary measures without precipitation of any kind.

2nd- The signal being once given the corps will form in the places hereinafter designated, every individual proceeding swiftly to the place of formation, but without scandal, outcry, nor unnecessary and inconvenient fast running, as such acts bespeak unfavorably of the good spirit that ought to animate the soldiery. The chiefs of corps and fractions will absolutely prohibit the blowing of the bugle through the streets, and if from any unforeseen circumstance the concentration of any corps should be made difficult and it should become necessary to make use of

this means to call its men together, then, before giving the order for it the respective chiefs will ask my permission, without which requisite no use whatever will be made of the bugles.

3rd- The vigilance, precautions and defense of Guanabacoa and Marianao are encharged to its Military Commandant and to the Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers D.Julian Chancel, respectively, who will assume command of the armed force there with a section of mountain artillery and another of engineers at their disposal to meet whatever eventualities of the service may arise, advising me by telegraph and by official communication of every occurrence worthy of it.

4th- The places for the formation of the troops, to whom also with this order private instructions will be given respecting the end of this march, after once formed, will be the following:

(SEE ORIGINAL)

5th- The chiefs and officers of all classes on service in the city, will start for their respective posts of duty, and the soldiers belonging to them will remain under command of the necessary officers awaiting orders.

6th-The Municipal Guard on foot and mounted, as also the force of Public Order, after garrisoning their respective branches, will patrol the streets, giving advise of

any unusual occurrences to the nearest chief of force, who will proceed to act as the case may require, giving me account.

7th- So long as no positive order is given no difficulty will be placed in the thoroughfares against public locomotion, the commanders of forces or armed guards exacting only that tramways, stages, carriages and riders move through the streets, public squares and promenades at the usual gait, and that the neighbors will not be molested by loud noise, the police force limiting itself to preventing the gathering of crowds which they can disperse, first by courteous verbal intimations, stopping all fast running, violent closing of doors or any act that can produce scandal and disorder. Any person who does not cordially obey will be arrested, and every agression will be repelled with arms.

8th-All the generals, chiefs, officers and individuals that are mentioned in this order will abide by its provisions and the private instructions attached thereto, without altering nor varying them under any pretext, and only by express order duly communicated, without which they will be responsible for their action in conformity with the Army Regulations it being expected from the good sense of the armed bodies, that they will not give cause, for censure or correction, since from their bravery, discipline and good organization it is expected that they

will always know how to sustain the honor of their arms.

9th- Solely H.E.the General in chief ,as supreme authority,is competent to communicate directly all orders which in his judgment he may consider convenient,though counter to these instructions,which will be respected and obeyed by all,giving me account of their acts.

ARDERIUS.

The above is published by order of H.E.as provided by the Army Regulations.

RAMON DOMINGO.

Lieutenant Colonel Chief of Staff.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 2701.
Habana, January 9th, 1896.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

-Miércoles 8 de Enero de 1896.--

NOTICIAS DE LA GUERRA.

ORDEN GENERAL.

Ejercito de operaciones en Cuba.--Segunda Comandancia General --Estado Mayor.

ORDEN GENERAL DE 6 DE ENERO DE 1896 EN LA HABANA.

Declarado el estado de sitio en esta provincia por el Excmo. Sr. Capitán General en Jefe del Ejército y en previsión de que la proximidad del enemigo ó exageradas noticias expresamente propaladas puedan introducir alarma en esta Capital, que por su topografía, fórtificaciones y artillado así como por la potente guarnición que está dispuesto á defenderla se halla á cubierto de un ataque formal por las partidas insurrectas que cobardemente rehuyen todo encuentro con las tropas: á fin de garantir la absoluta tranquilidad de los habitantes de la Habana y evitar desórdenes en sus arrabales y poblados inmediatos á que podía dar orígen la menor algarada del enemigo, y para repelar también, ultimamente, con rapidez y energía cualquier agresión sofocando todo improbable movimiento sedicioso interior, he tenido por conveniente resolver lo siguiente:

1º La señal de alarma será: cinco cañonazos consecutivos disparados por el Castillo del Príncipe izándose de día la bandera en dicha fortaleza ó un gallardete bajo ella si fuera festivo y de noche un farol rojo en el asta, cuya última parte repetirán las demás fortalezas, debiendo tenerse en cuenta á fin de evitar falsas alarmas que mientras no se haga esta señal y á menos de recibir órdenes concretas comunicadas por medio de los Jefes y Oficiales de Estado Mayor y Ayudantes de campo y ordenes, no debe procederse á la formación por los cuerpos aunque se oyera fuego de fusileria, petardos ni alborotos, limitandose si acaso las tropas á dirigirse á sus cuarteles, y á su domicilio los voluntarios para estar precavidos y dispuestos, pues ya se ha establecido un servicio avanzado suficiente para dar tiempo siempre á que la autoridad vaya tomando las medidas necesarias sin precipitación de ninguna clase.

2º Una vez hecha la señal los cuerpos formarán en los sitios que luego se designan, debiendo concurrir á la formación los individuos todos con rapidez pero sin escándalo, gritos ni carreras innecesarias é inconvenientes, pues hacen formar pobre concepto del buen espíritu que debe animar á los institutos armados. Los Jefes de Cuerpo y Fracción prohibirán en absoluto los toques de correcta por las calles, y si por cualquicaa circunstancia imprevista se dificultara la concentración de un cuerpo y hubiere de acudirse á este medio para llamar á los individuos de él, antes de dar la orden para hacerlo solicitará el Jefe respectivo la venia de mi autoridad, sin cuyo requisito de ninguna manera se hará uso de las cornetas.

3º La vigilancia, precauciones y defensa de Guanabacoa y Marianao quedan encomendadas á su Comandante Militar y al Teniente Córonel de Ingenieros D. Julián Chacel respectivamente que asumirán el mando de la fuerza armada que allí se encuentra disponiendo de una Sección de Artillería de Montaña y otra de Ingenieros para las eventualidades del servicio. dándome cuenta por telégrafo y de oficio de toda novedad que lo merezca, según su importancia.

4º Los puestos de formación de las tropas, á quienes se comunican también con esta orden instrucciones reservadas respecto á su destino, una vez que están formadas, serán los siguientes:

Infantería.—En las fortalezas de la Plaza. Campamento del Príncipe y Cabaña. Cuarteles de Orden Público. Idem de Policía Municipal.

Coballería.—Cuartel de Dragones. Idem de Orden Público. Idem de Policía Municipal.

Artillería.—Cuartel de Compostela. Compañía de Obreros de la Maestranza. Batería Volante.

Ingenieros.—Cuartel de Madera. Campamento de las Animas. Maestranza.

Guardia Civil.—Cuartel de Belascoaín.

Estodo Mayor de Voluníarios.—Comandancia General.

Plana Mayor de Voluntarios.—Comandancia General.

1º de Cazadores Voluntarios. Muralla y Aguiar.

2º Idem idem.—Galiano entre San José y Barcelona.

3º idem idem.—Reina entre Lealtad y Escobar.

4º idem idem.—Cuba y Obispo.

5º idem idem.—Prado esquina á Animas.

6º idem idem.—Monte esquina á Parque de la India.

7º idem idem.—Amistad y Reina.

1º de Ligeros.—Muralla entre Cuba y San Ignacio.

2º de Ligeros.—Galiano frente á la Iglesia de Monserrate.

Compañía Guías del Capitán General.—Plaza de Armas.

Regimiento Caballería de Voluntarios.—Monte y Belascoaín.

Escuadrón de Húsares idem.—Reina y Belascoaín.

1º de Artillería idem.—Prado frente al Círculo Militar.

2º de Artillería idem.—Aguila esquina á Estrella.

Regimiento Montado.—Carlos III, en su Cuartel.

Batallón de Ingenieros,—Industria entre Barcelona y San José.

Bomberos Municipales.—En su Cuartel, Obrapía entre Habana y Aguiar.

5º Los Sres. Jefes y Oficiales de todas clases que tienen destino en la Plaza acudirán á las dependencias donde sirven, y el personal de tropa armada de ellas, al mando de los Oficiales necesarios, esperará órdenes.

6º La Guardia Municipal, á pie y montada, así como la fuerza de Orden Público, después de dejar cubiertos sus respectivos cuarteles, patrullarán por las calles de la población, dando aviso de las novedades que ocurran al Jefe de fuerza más inmediato, quien proveerá lo que proceda, dándome cuenta.

7º Mientras no se dé orden terminante no se dificultará la circulacion del público, exigiendo solamente todo comandante de fuerza ó individuo armado que los tramvias, rippers, carruajes y ginetes transiten por las calles, plazas y paseos al paso precisamente, y no se molestará tampoco al vecindario con voces de alto ni quien vive, limitándose las fuerzas á impedir los grupos que podrán disolver, intimándoles primeramente á ello con cortesía, y oponiéndose á toda carrera, cierre de puertas violento ó cualquier acto que pueda producir escándalo ó alboroto.

El que no obedezca de buen grado será detenido, y toda agresión se repelará con las armas.

8º Todos los señores Generales, Jefes, Oficiales é individuos que se mencionan en esta orden, se atendrán extrictamente á lo prevenido en ella y en las instrucciones reservadas unidas, sin alterar ni variar lo dispuesto bajo ningún concepto, á menos de orden expresa y debidamente comunicada, sin lo cual serán responsables de su culpa conforme á ordenanza, esperando del celo y cordura de los institutos armados, que no darán motivo de censura ni corrección, ya que de su bravura, disciplina y buena organización debe esperarse que sabrán siempre dejar bien puesto el honor de las armas.

9º Unicamente al Excmo. Sr. General en Jefe, como autoridad suprema, si se hallare en esta Plaza, compete el comunicar directamente cuantas órdenes tenga por conveniente, aunque se opongan á estas instrucciones, las cuales serán acatadas y obedecidas por todos, no sin darme cuenta inmediatamente de ello.—*Arderíus.*

Lo que de orden de S. E. se publica en la general de hoy para los fines de ordenanza.

El Teniente Coronel Jefe de Estado Mayor, *Ramón Domingo.*

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REC'D.
JAN 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

File

No. 2702.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Janý. 9, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering Department's
instruction No. 1209 of the
13th ultimo relating to
samples of iron wire nails.

No. 2702.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janý. 9, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of instructions No. 1209 of the 19th ultimo and to say in reply to your inquiry as to whether I recollect having received any samples with the Department's instruction No. 845 of the 16th of September, 1893, of iron wire nails manufactured by Messrs. A. R. Whitney & C, of New York, that I did not receive such samples.

Samples of these nails,

however,

mails, however, were received by this office from Messrs. Henry B. Hamel & C., but not from the Department.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

Ramm D. Williams

Consul General.

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Mr Cheilon
to Secty. Carlisle

Rec'd & Copy
to Treasy Jany 17/96

No. 2703.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, January 4, 1896.

Mr. Williams.
to the Department of State

Replying to the Department's instruction No. 1214 of the 30th ultimo relating to the brothers Boulton P. and Henry A. Arnold, American citizens, supposed to have drifted to sea on a raft from Biscayne Bay, Florida; last November.

No. 2703.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, January 9, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

In reply to the Department's instruction No. 1214 of the 30th ultimo and with reference to my despatch No. 2693 of the 31st. of same month, relating to the brothers Daulton Jr. and Henry S. Arnold, American citizens supposed to have drifted to sea on a raft

from Biscayne Bay, Florida,
last November, and said to
have been picked up by a
filibuster expedition and
brought to Cuba, and captured
and imprisoned on landing,
I have now to inform you
that inquiry at the harbor
police headquarters shows
that there is no record of their
arrival in this city; and I
have further to state that if
these young men have been at
all in Havana they have made
no representation of the fact
to this office.

As instructed by the
Department I have written
to all our consular officers

in this Island, asking them to endeavor to discover their whereabouts, and to report to this Consulate General whatever information may be obtained.

I beg to assure you that should any information be received regarding these young men I will write it to you at once.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General

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REC'D.
JAN 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BU... U.
JAN 30 1896

To Madrid Jan 22
Ackd. Jany 25/96
ask instruction of action

No. 2704.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana Jan. 10, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to iron wire nails

3 Enclosures.

No. 2704.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, January 10, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 2702 of the 9th instant, I beg to accompany herewith, a copy of a letter addressed to this office on the 18th ultimo by Messrs. Henry B. Hamel & Co advising the proceeding, again, started against them by the custom house of this port for the collection of duties on the iron wire nails in dispute, basing its action on the erroneous proposition that Messrs. Henry B. Hamel & Co had

had omitted to furnish samples of these nails to the custom house, when in reality this obligation is expressly imposed, in all cases, by the customs regulations of Cuba, on the appraisers and never on the consignee.

Accordingly, I addressed an official communication on the 3d instant to the Governor General, asking him to please order the suspension of the said proceeding of the custom house against Messrs. Henry R. Handel & C, until the question is settled between both Governments, as to whether these iron wire nails, considered free under paragraph 15 schedule A of the late reciprocity agreement between

between the United States and Spain for Cuba, shall or shall not pay import duties.

1/3 Copies of correspondence are accompanied.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt. servant,
Lawrence O. Williams,
Consul General.

3 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Messrs. Henry B. Hamel & Co. to Mr. Williams, Dec. 18, 1895.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to Gov. Gen. Jan. 3, 1896.
" 3 - Gov. Gen. to Mr. Williams " 4 "

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2704.

H A V A N A , January 10, 1896.

COPY.

HAVANA, 18 December, 1895.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.

U.S. Consul General,

HAVANA.

Sir:

We received two days ago a communication from the collector of customs, of which we adjoin a copy , by same you will see that the claim of the custom house on wire nails has come up again, against all our expectations and at the end of two years; you will please remind that the affair was attended to by your office in October and November, 1893, sent to Washington, the opinion of the Department at the time, and as told to the writer verbally and if not mistaken, officially, to your office, was that the wire nails were free and that the matter would be taken up by the Department and fixed by the Minister at Madrid as per orders sent him. It seems as if the matter has not been arranged or that the spanish minister of Ultramar has not paid attention to the minister's interference, when they again come on us for the duties, we would call your attention to the fact in which this communication is based: They say: that Messrs. Hamel and Co. should have and could have left the samples of the nails

at the time of clearing the goods on the wharf. To this we call your attention to article 80, paragraph 4th of the custom regulations of 1st July, 1892, it says clearly that the custom house officer is the one to take the samples out when the merchant desires to take the goods away, this was not done by the officer and now they pretend to throw the blame on this firm. We suppose that when the documents were forwarded to Madrid they omitted including a memorial that we presented to the Intendente at the time under date 13th December, in which we called his attention to the fact that we were not to blame for the custom house officer's neglect, for if it had reached Madrid they would have seen the regulations and would not have given the decree or Royal order they now hand us.

In consequence of all said, we come to the conclusion that this business is to be started new and communicated to Washington which we beg you to do and at the same time stop the proceedings of the custom house collector until this matter is settled by both Governments and it is proved that we owe such debts.

Very respectfully, your obt. servants,

(Signed) HENRY B. HAMEL and COMPANY.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2704.

H A V A N A , January 10, 1896.

TRANSLATION. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, January 3, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

I have the honor to accompany herewith a memorial addressed to Y.E. by the american citizen Mr. Henry B. Hamel, as representative of Messrs. Henry B. Hamel and Co., of this city, relating to a case emanating from the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain for the Island of Cuba, in connection wherewith I beg to make the following remarks:

On the 15th April, 1893, in compliance with instructions from my Government, and in accordance with a communication received from Y.E. on the 17th of August, 1892, I had the honor to address to the Regional Governor, then also Intendant General of Finance, a certified copy of the protest of Messrs. Henry B. Hamel and Company, of this place, against the appraisement, contrary to paragraph 13 table A of the said reciprocity treaty, of import duties on several lots of iron wire nails of american manufacture consigned to them by sundry vessels by Messrs. A.R. Whitney and Company, of New York, copy of which protest, for the better information of Y.E., I accompany herewith:

I have also to inform Y.E.that in compliance with my instructions,that at the same time of addressing this protest to the Regional Governor,I likewise sent a copy of it to my Government,which, considering,after due examination,the complaint of Messrs.Henry B.Hamel and Company as just,presented it through its Legation to the attention of the Government of Spain at Madrid; and notwithstanding no information has yet been received by this office of the affair having been settled through the diplomatic channel of the two Governments,I am now informed that the custom house of this port,regardless of the fact that this question is still subjected to the diplomatic consideration of the two Governments,- and basing its action upon another erroneous interpretation,this time not of the reciprocity treaty between the two countries,but of the customs regulations of this Island,is again attempting to enforce Messrs.Hamel and Company,to pay import duties on an article of american manufacture free of admission under paragraph 13 schedule A of the said treaty, upon the ground that Messrs.Henry B.HAmel and Co.neglected to leave samples of the nails with the custom house on withdrawing the goods, when in reality no such obligation befalls them,because of it pertaining, exclusively, to the appraiser as Y.E.will be able to see from article 80 paragraph 4 of the said customs regulations,which in substance says:

That if the consignee does not accept the rate of duties or fine imposed on the goods by the appraiser,or

disagrees to any other act connected with their examination, the appraiser will make note of same in its proper place in the declaration and entry; proceeding whenever necessary, and in the presence of the inspector, if the consignee wishes to withdraw his merchandise, to take duplicate samples of the merchandise, the appraisement of which is in dispute, which samples are to be sealed and signed by the inspector, the appraiser, and the consignee. The samples will contain the number of the declaration, vessel's name and date of despatch, with delivery, in the act, of one to the Collector and the other to the consignee or to the person who represented him at the examination of the goods. It is, therefore, clear that Messrs. Henry B. Hamel and Company were not to deliver to themselves the samples in question; but that it was the duty of the appraiser to deliver not only one of the samples to the consignees but another one to the Collector.

Besides, both Governments upon entering in the reciprocity agreement mutually agreed as a part thereof that the laws and regulations adopted to protect the revenues and prevent fraud, would not be unnecessarily restrictive, and would not cause additional charges nor duties on the articles imported, notwithstanding, in this case the custom house pretends to impose an obligation on the importer, such as that of encharging him with the furnishing of samples of the merchandise, this duty pertaining exclusively to the appraiser under the customs regula-

tions of the Island.

Therefore, Excellency, in view of the above reasons, and in compliance with the instruction of my Government I beg Y.E. will be pleased to order the suspension of the said proceedings against Messrs. HenryB. Hamel and Company, until the question is settled between both Governments, as to whether these iron wire nails shall or shall not pay duties under the late reciprocity agreement.

I avail myself of the occasion to reiterate to Y.E. the assurances of my highest respect and consideration.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2704.

H A V A N A , January 10, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, Enero 3 de 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Señor:

Tengo el honor de acompañar adjunto un memorial dirigido á V.E.por el ciudadano americano Mr.Henry B.Hamel, en representacion de la razon social de los Sres. Henry B.Hamel y Ca., de esta capital, referente á un caso emanado del convenio de reciprocidad entre los Estados Unidos y España para la Isla de Cuba, y en relacion con el cual me permito hacer las siguientes observaciones:

El 15 de Abril de 1893, en cumplimiento de instrucciones de mi Gobierno y de acuerdo con la comunicacion de ese Gobierno General de 17 de Agosto de 1892, tuve la honra de remitir al Sr.Gobernador Regional, entonces la autoridad de Hacienda, una copia certificada de la protesta formulada por los Sres.Henery B.Hamel y Ca., de esta capital, contra el aforo de derechos de importacion practicado en contradiccion del parrafo 13 tabla A del citado convenio, sobre varios lotes de clavos de alambre de hierro de manufactura americana remitidos a su consigna-

cion en distintos buques por los Sres.A.R.Whitney Y ca., de New York; copia de cuya protesta tengo el gusto de acompañar adjunta para mayor conocimiento de V.E.

Comunico tambien a V.E.que de conformidad con mis instrucciones,a la vez que dirigí dicha protesta al Gobierno Regional,envié copia de la misma a mi Gobierno,el cual,habiendo,prévio exámen,estimado justa la queja de los Sres.Henry B.Hamel y Ca.la presentó por conducto de la Legacion americana en Madrid al Gobierno español,y apesar de carecer esta oficina de noticias sobre si el asunto ha sido arreglado por la via diplomática y aceptado por mi Gobierno,se me informa ahora que la aduana de este puerto desatendiendo el hecho de estar la cuestion pendiente de la consideracion diplomática de ambos Gobiernos,y basando su accion en otra interpretacion errónea,no ya del convenio de reciprocidad,sino de las Ordenanzas de Aduanas de esta Isla, de nuevo trata de compeler a los Sres.Henry B.Hamel y Compañia al pago de derechos de importacion sobre un artículo de manufactura americana acreedor á su entrada libre bajo el ya citado párrafo 13 tablà A del convenio,alegando para ello que los Sres.Henry B.Hamel y Compañia omitieron dejar muestras de los clavos,asunto de la protesta,a la aduana al retirar la mercancia,cuando en realidad no toca á ellos este acto por ser de la exclusiva incumbencia del Sr. Vista,como podrá V.E.advertir en el artículo 80 inciso 4 de las Ordenanzas,que dice en sustancia:

Que si el consignatario no se aviene a los derechos o multa impuestos por el Vista, ó no conviene en cualquier otro acto relacionado con el reconocimiento de la mercancia, el Vista tomará nota en su lugar correspondiente en la declaracion y entrada; procediéndose siempre que sea necesario y si deseara el consignatario retirar su mercancia, a sacar en presencia del inspector muestras duplicadas de los efectos cuyo aforo se discute; las que han de ser firmadas y selladas por el inspector, el vista y el consignatario, y ademas llevaran marcadas el numero de la declaracion, el nombre del buque y la fecha del despacho con entrega acto seguido de una de las muestras al Sr. Administrador y la otra al consignatario ó á su representante en el momento del reconocimiento de la mercancia. Asi es que claro está que los Sres Hamel no se habian de entregar a si mismos la muestra consabida; sino que el Sr. vista estaba hecho cargo de entregar no solo una de las muestras a los Sres. consignatarios sino otra al Sr. Administrador.

Ademas, ambos Gobiernos al pactar el convenio de reciprocidad han acordado mutuamente como parte integrante del mismo que las leyes y ordenanzas adoptadas para proteger las rentas de aduanas é impedir el fraude, no seran innecesariamente restrictivas, no causaran por este concepto nuevos gastos ni impondran nuevos derechos a los artículos importados; sin embargo en este caso la aduana pretende imponer una obligacion al importador, cual es la de que se encargue de facilitar muestras de la mercancia

cuando este servicio se impone exclusivamente al Vista por las Ordenanzas de Aduanas de la Isla; asi es, Excmo. Señor, en vista de las razones expuestas y cumpliendo con la instruccion de mi Gobierno ruego a V.E. se sirva disponer la suspension del citado procedimiento contra los Sres. Henry B. Hamel y Compañia hasta que se resuelva entre ambos Gobiernos en cuanto a si debe o no pagar derechos el clavo de alambre de hierro en cuestion bajo el reciente convenio de reciprocidad.

Aprovecho la ocasion etc. etc.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 8.

With Despatch No. 2704.

H A V A N A , January 10, 1896.

Translation.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the ISLAND of CUBA.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

Your letter dated yesterday having been submitted to His Excellency the Governor General together with the memorial of Mr. Henry B. Hamel, dated December 27th last, and also the copy of the protest of the 14th April, 1893, His Excellency has been pleased to order the transmission of said documents, which is being done to-day, to the Intendancy General of Finance for its report thereon with all possible urgency.

His Excellency likewise orders that receipt be acknowledged to you of your said letter, which I now have the honor to do, and to inform you that once the report from the Intendancy is received, you will be advised without delay of the decision given.

God guard you many years.

HAVANA, January 4th, 1896.

(Signed) Francisco Calvo Muñoz.

Enclosure No. 3.

With Despatch No. 2704.

H A V A N A ,January 10, 1896.

Copy.

GOBIERNO GENERAL de la ISLA de CUBA.

Dada cuenta al Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de la carta de V.S.de fecha de ayer,con la instancia del Sr. Henry B.Hamel,de 27 de Diciembre último y copia de la protesta de 14 de Abril de 1893,S.E.se ha servido decretar que pasen dichos documentos,como en efecto pasan hoy á la Intendencia General de Hacienda,para que se sirva informar con la urgencia posible.

S.E .ordena ademas que acuse á V.S.el recibo,como tengo el honor de verificarlo y evacuado que sea el informe de la Intendencia se comunicará á V.S.sin demora la resolucion que se dicte.

Dios guarde á V.S.muchos años.

Habana,4 de Enero de 1896.

(Signed) Francisco Calvo Muñoz.

Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos en esta plaza.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Adv. Feby 11, 912

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No. 2705.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 10, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Complaint of Mr Henry Heidegger against the cutting of the tops of his cane for fodder for the government troops.

2 Enclosure.

CONSULAR BUREAU,
FEB 7 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2705.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 10th, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
accompany, herewith,
for the information of the
Department, the copy of
a letter addressed to this
office by Mr. Heidegger, an
American citizen and vice
consul of the United States
at Matanzas, together
with copy and translation
of a note written by him
to the Mayor of Corral-
Falso, a town bounding
on a part of the lands
of his plantation Santa
Catalina,

No. 2705.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 10th, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
accompany, herewith,
for the information of the
Department, the copy of
a letter addressed to this
office by Mr. Heidegger, an
American citizen and vice
consul of the United States
at Matanzas, together
with copy and translation
of a note written by him
to the Mayor of Corral-
Falso, a town bounding
on a part of the lands
of his plantation Santa
Catalina,

Catalina, in remonstrance against the cutting of the tops of cane, apparently as fodder for the domestic animals belonging to the neighbors of that town, and for the horses of the government troops stationed there.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Tom T. Williams
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.
No. 1 - Mr Heidegger to Mr. Williams, Jany. 9 -
" 2 - Copy and translation of note referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2705.

H A V A N A , January 10, 1896.

COPY.

CORRAL FALSO.

Ingenio SANTA CATALINA,

January 9th, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,

United States Consul General,

HAVANA.

Dear Sir:

As the troops, quartered in the village of Corral-Falso, near this estate, are still continuing to cut canes for their horses, I sent this day a communication to the Alcalde Corregidor, copy of which I beg to enclose for your perusal, and I would feel obliged by your communicating it to the Department of State at Washington.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY HEIDEGGER.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2705.

H A V A N A , January 10, 1896.

Translated by CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

----------oo----------

To His Honor the Mayor of Corral-Falso.

I regret to have to complain again about the damages done me by the neighbors and the troops stationed in that town, from the cutting of the tops of the cane fields of this my plantation.

Notwithstanding the advices already communicated to your Honor for the remedying of this evil, it is still continued, and I now have to lament the loss of four cane fields from the cutting of their tops; therefore, and with the view of avoiding difficulties leading to reclamations for loss and damages that are being inflicted on me, I now advise you for the last time for whatever measures you may deem proper to adopt.

God guard your Honor many years.

Santa Catalina, 8 January, 1896.

(Signed) HENRY HEIDEGGER.

Enlsoure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2705.

H AV A N A ,January 10, 1896.

COPY.

Sr.Alcalde Corregidor de Corral-Falso.

Siento mucho tener que volver á quejarme á V.S. sobre el desmoche de caña que los vecinos y tropas que residen en ese pueblo me estan haciendo en los cañaverales de esta mi finca.

Apesar de los avisos que á V.S.se le dieron para remediar el mal,siguen haciendome el daño,teniendo que lamentar hasta hoy cuatro cañaverales desmochados; y con el objeto de no crear conflictos á las reclamaciones que pudiese hacer por daños y perjuicios que me estan causando,lo pongo por última vez en conocimiento de V.S.para los fines que crea conveniente.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos años.Ing.Sta.Catalina á 8 de Enero de 1896.

(Signed)Henry Heidegger.

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No. 2706.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, January 10, 1896.

File

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of
Department's instructions
numbered from 1206 to
1216 inclusive

No. 2706.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, January 10, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1206 to 1216 inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

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JAN 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No. 2707.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Janý. 11, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Reporting the invasion of the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio under the insurgent chiefs Máximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2707.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janiy. 11th 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch no. 2699 reporting the entrance of the insurgent forces into this province of Havana I have to inform you that commanded, respectively, by Máximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo and divided into two divisions, they have since penetrated further to the westward, one division, that of Máximo Gomez, following the route of the Western Rail Road,

an

an english company, to Artemisa, San Cristobal, and Palacios, in the province of Pinar del Rio, the famous Vuelta Abajo tobacco district. In their course they have collected fresh horses, recruited men, burnt cane fields, blown up rail road culverts, destroyed telegraph lines, rail road stations and water supplies.

The other division, under Antonio Maceo has continued in a north-westerly direction, and has been successively reported at Hoyo Colorado, Banes, Cabañas, Bahia Honda, Quiebra Hacha and Las Pozas, the latter being the place where Narciso Lopez made his

last

last stand in 1851. This division has, also, destroyed much plantation property in its progress westward.

It is also reported that two hard contested fights have taken place this week, one near Ceiba del Agua on the Havana Rail Road going to Guanajay, and the other near the port of Cabañas on the North coast.

It is published, likewise, in this morning's papers that the fort at Ceiba Mocha, a village to the eastward of Havana on the Havana Bay and Matanzas Rail Road, was attacked yesterday the fort was not captured by

by the insurgents, but they burnt some of the houses of the village, as well as the rail road station.

In consequence of these events Rail-road communication is very much interrupted, commerce is languishing with scarcity of provisions in many of the interior towns, and the economic condition of Cuba, in general, is greatly aggravated; and should the sugar and tobacco crops of this year not be made the misery of the people must necessarily become very great. Indeed, the prospect before this Island, economically, is gloomy; for should the people have nothing to sell,

sell, they will, therefore, have nothing to buy; since the selling power of every people equals its buying power and so conversely.

It will be noticed by the Department that the principal body of the insurgents is now in the narrowest part of the Island, and where the government forces ought to be the most effective in a military sense.

I beg to enclose a Havana rail road map.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lawn T. Williams
Consul General.

1/

1 Enclosure: Rail road map.

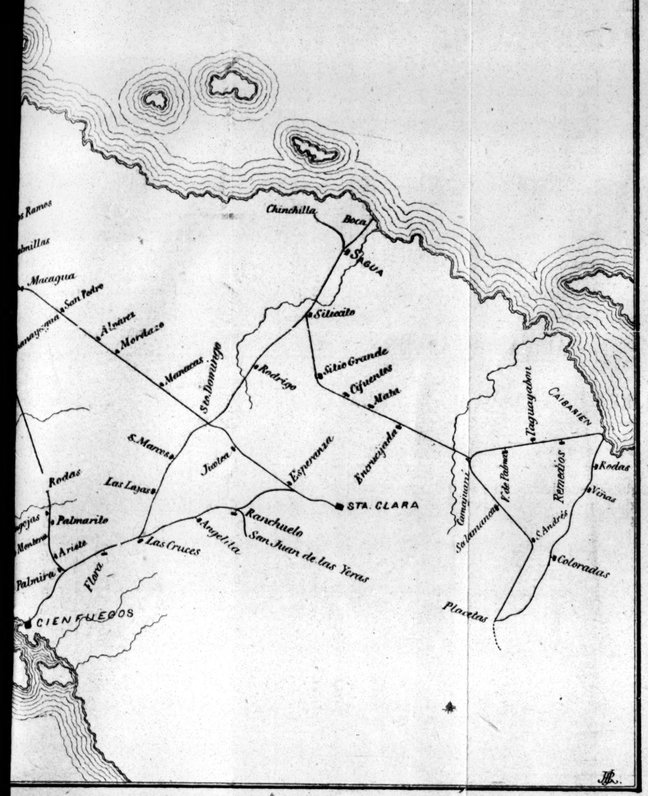
F.C^s UNIDOS DE LA H

Y CONEXOS.

HABANA
REGLA
GUANABACOA
CERRO
LA MONTE
ALMENDARES
PERTE
GUANAJAY
SEBORAL
AGUADA
GOVEA
RINCON
S. ANTONIO
BEJUCAL
QUIVICAN
Pº REDONDO
QUINTANA
S. FELIPE
DURAN
GUARA
MELENA
BATABANÓ
RIO SECO
S. NICOLAS
VEGAS
PALOS
BERMEJA
CAJIAS
CONCHITA
MINAS
Gto. FLORIDO
S. MIGUEL
CATALINA
PALENQUE
JARUCO
BAINOA
ROBLES
AGUACATE
EMPALME
REYES
MADRUGA
MOCHA
ACOSTA
BENAVIDES
CABEZAS
SABANILLA
MATANZAS
Colpi
Guanabana
Ibarra
LA CIDRA
CAOBAS
Reyes
Sumidero
UNION
Abrevido
Oliveira
BOLONDRON
NAVAJAS
Montalvo
LA JULIA
Limonar
COLISEO
TOSCA
MADAN
CARDENAS
S. Andres
Centeno
Cimarrones
JOVELLANOS
Reyes
Sabanilla
Rio Rivero
Itavo
Pijuan
Altamisal
S. José de los Ramos
Palmillas
Retamal
Colon
Managüises
Macagua
Quintana
Baró
Perico
Tirry
Gispert
Corralfalso
Isabel
Pedroso
Cuevitas
Torriente
Clemente
Agüica
Carrillo
San Pedro
Alvarez
Mordazo
Manacas
Cumanayagua
Guareira
Manguito
Calimete
Amarillas
Jagüey Grande
Crimea
Murga
Aguada
R. Campiña
Yaguaramas
Ste. Domingo
Rodrigo
Chinchilla
Boca
Silicito
Sitio Grande
Cifuentes
S. Marcos
Jicotea
Esperanza
Rodas
Las Lajas
Compejas
Palmarito
Ciego Montero
Ariete
Palmira
Las Cruces
Angelita
Ranchuelo
San Juan de las Yeras
Flora
CIENFUEGOS
LUNES — MIÉRCOLES
Vapores de Vuelta-Abajo
JUEVES — SABADO
DOMINGO — MIERCOLES
Vapores de Isla de Pinos
MIERCOLES — DOMINGO
MIÉRCOLES — DOMINGO
Vapores de Vuelta-Abajo
I. DE PINOS.
Cayo Bonito

UNIDOS DE LA HABANA

Y CONEXOS.



Condiciones y Tarifas para los transportes de Equipajes, Encargos, Valores, Mercancías, y Animales en Trenes de Viajeros

Los transportes de Equipajes, Encargos, Valores, Mercancías y Animales, por trenes de viajeros se ajustarán á las siguientes reglas:

1ª Se comprende bajo la denominación de *Equipajes* las prendas y efectos destinados al abrigo, adorno y aseo de los viajeros, de su inmediato uso, los libros y herramientas de su arte y oficio contenidos en baules, cofres, maletas, arquillas, cajones, sombrereras, sacos de noche, alforjas, saquillos, almohadas, ó bajo otra cubierta cualquiera, ó bien á la vista sin embalaje alguno.

2ª Se entiende por *Encargos* todos los bultos sueltos que, sin estar sujeto á la declaración de su contenido, requieren un cuidado especial y se transportan con la velocidad de los viajeros.

3ª Se entiende por *Valores*, las joyas, pedrerías, el oro, la plata y otros metales preciosos, billetes de Banco, dinero, acciones de Sociedades industriales, títulos de la Deuda pública, objetos de arte (estátuas, cuadros, &) ú otros objetos de valor.

4ª Todos los efectos que no se comprenden en la clasificación de los artículos anteriores, se designan con el nombre genérico de *Mercancías*.

5ª Corresponden á la quinta clasificación, el ganado vacuno, el de cerda, el de lana, el cabrío, los animales de tiro, carga y silla, los perros y otros animales domésticos y las aves de corral, así como las de recreo colocadas en jaulas ó cajones con verjas.

6ª Todo viajero podrá llevar consigo, grátis, en los coches; maletas, sacos, paquetes, líos, ó bultos de cualquiera clase, conteniendo *Equipajes* propios, siempre que por su forma aspecto ó mal olor, no molesten á los demás viajeros, sin exceder en conjunto en su volúmen de 50 decímetros cúbicos, ni en su peso de 30 Kilógramos.

7ª Se prohibe admitir en los carruajes de los viajeros ó furgones de equipajes toda materia que pueda ocasionar explosiones ó incendios. Tampoco se admitirá la entrada en los coches á ninguna persona que lleve consigo armas de fuego cargadas.

8ª Los *Equipajes* que los viajeros no deséen llevar consigo ó los que no llenen las condiciones anteriores, deberán facturarse para ser transportados en los carros de equipajes del mismo tren que conduce á sus dueños, y se entregarán al terminar el viaje.

9ª Los *Encargos* podrán transportarse llevándolos consigo el viajero en los coches, ó podrán enviarse por cualquiera persona, sin ser necesariamente un viajero, conduciéndose en los carros de equipajes y facturándose siempre.

10ª Los *Valores* deben declararse siempre á los empleados del Ferro-Carril y facturarse, ya sea que los lleve consigo el viajero, que los lleve en su equipaje, ó que los entregue al Ferro-Catril para su conducción; manifestando su valor en venta ó el precio en que los estime.

11ª Cuando se entreguen *Valores* al Ferro-Carril para ser transportados, deben estar contenidos en cajas, sacos, paquetes ó cubiertas resistentes, precintadas y selladas, quedando exenta la Compañía de toda responsabilidad si los entrega en la misma forma y con los sellos intactos al remitente ó su consignatario.

12ª Podrán transportarse Mercancías ó Cargas por los trenes de viajeros, siempre que el servicio *preferente* de los Equipajes, Encargos y Valores lo permita. En este caso los bultos deberán estar en condiciones, á juicio de la Compañía de no causar daño ó los demás efectos que se transportan en el mismo carro.

13ª En los trenes de viajeros podrán transportarse animales contenidos en jaulas ó cajones con verjas.

14ª Los viajeros podrán llevar consigo, en los coches, pájaros en jaulas, siempre que no molesten, y facturandolos. En los coches de 3ª podrá llevar cada viajero hasta seis pollos, gallinas ó guineas, dos pavos ó doce palomas, siempre que á juicio del Conductor, no molesten, y abonando catorce centavos fijos más medio centavo por Kilómetro.

15ª Se permite llevar á cada cazador en los coches de 2ª ó 3ª, grátis, un perro con su correspondiente bozal y amarrado.

16ª La Empresa no indemnizará por pérdida ó faltas en los equipajes, sino hasta el valor de *cincuenta pesos*, á ménos que se haya declarado el valor y abonado el *cuarto por ciento adicional*.

17ª Las tarifas que se aplicarán para el transporte de Equipajes, de Encargos ó de Mercancías, serán: por cada 100 Kgs. de peso *Veinte y ocho centavos* fijos, *más un centavo por Kilómetro*, ó bien por cada cien decímetros cúbicos, *catorce centavos fijos más medio centavo por kilómetro*, según convenga más á los intereses de la Sociedad.

Es decir, en pesos y centavos:

0,28 + K 0,01 por 100 Kgs.
ó 0,14 + K 0,005 por 100 d. c.

Lo que equivale á decir que se despachará *por peso cuando el bulto pese más de 500 Kgs. por métro cúbico* y por *volúmen cuando pese ménos de 500 Kgs. por metro cúbico.*

18ª La tarifa que se aplicará para los valores será de *un cuarto por ciento, cualquiera que sea la distancia*, por cantidades *menores de diez mil pesos;* y de *un octávo por ciento, con mínimo de veinte y cinco pesos*, cuando la cantidad declarada *exceda de diez mil pesos.*

En ningun caso el flete de los Valores podrá ser inferior al que le corresponda considerándolos como mercancías.

19ª Para los *Animales* se aplicará la *misma tarifa* que para los Equipajes, Encargos y Mercancías, segun el peso ó volúmen de las jaulas ó cajones que los contengan.

20ª En ningun caso se cobrará ménos de cinco centavos por cada despacho en trenes de viajeros, ni se contarán ménos de 5 Kms. de recorrido, ni menos de 5 Kgs. de peso ó 10 decímetros cúbicos, haciéndose el cálculo por 5 Kms. y por 5 Kgs. ó 10 decímetros cúbicos cuando el recorrido, el peso ó el volúmen sean menores.

PLAZOS DE ENTREGAS Y DEMORAS en la extracción de los equipajes, mercancías &. transportados á gran velocidad

1º Los Equipajes, Encargos, Valores, Mercancías, &, transportados en trenes de viajeros, se pondrán á disposición de sus dueños ó consignatarios á la llegada del tren, y á más tardar antes de transcurridas dos horas de la llegada.

2º Los efectos transportados en trenes de viajeros deberan extraerse por los interesados dentro de las veinte y cuatro horas siguientes á la llegada, devengando derechos de demora ó almacenaje cuando no se extraigan en ese plazo.

En ningun caso se cobrará menor cantidad de cinco centavos.

3º Por cada viente y cuatro horas ó fracción de viente y cuatro horas, que permanezcan sin extraerse de las Estaciones de la Empresa, abonarán *siete centavos por cada cien Kilógramos de peso ó tres y medio centavos por cada cien decímetros cúbicos* según corresponda.

4º Los animales contenidos en jaulas, &, deberán extraerse en las cuatro horas siguientes á la llegada del tren, devengando derechos de demora despues de este plazo.

5º Por cada veinte y cuatro horas, ó fracción de veinte y cuatro horas, que transcurran despues del plazo fijado, abonarán los animales $ 0-168 por 100 Kilógramas de peso, ó la mitad por 100 decímetros cúbicos correspondiendo éstas medidas á las jaulas, &, que los contengan. La Empresa cuidará de darles alimento, durante ese tiempo, sin responsabilidad alguna.

6º Los Equipajes, &, que no se reclamen serán vendidos en los términos y plazos que fija el artículo 181 del Reglamento de Policía de Ferrocarriles. Los animales se venderán si no se extraen dentro de los ocho dias, y en la misma forma que indica el citado artículo 181.

7º Los valores que no se reclamen dentro de las veinte y cuatro horas siguientes á la llegada del tren, devengarán derechos de demora, á razón del *uno por mil* por cada veinte y cuatro horas.

BANCO DEL COMERCIO
FERROCARRILES UNIDOS DE LA HABANA
Y
ALMACENES DE REGLA

FERROCARRILES

ITINERARIO

DE SUS

TRENES DE VIAJEROS

TARIFAS

LISTA DE ESTACIONES, &, &.

Julio de 1895

Imp. de B. Solana, Mercaderes 22, Habana

TRENES DE LA LINEA DE REGLA

ESTACIONES	EXPRESO Tren de IDA Núm. 5	EXPRESO Tren de Vuelta Nº 14 bis	OMNIBUS Tren de Venida Núm. 6	OMNIBUS Tren de Regreso Núm 7.
Regla	7 35	x 2 29	x 10 23	3 05
Minas			10 04	3 26
Campo Florido			9 52	3 39
San Miguel			9 42	3 50
Jaruco	8 19	1 51	9 26	4 07
Bainoa			9 16	4 17
Aguacate	8 39	1 31	8 59	4 35
Empalme	8 47	1 24	8 50	4 44
Mocha			8 36	4 55
Benavides			8 29	5 02
Matanzas	xx 9 34	12 56	8 12	5 23
Guanábana			7 49	5 40
Ibarra			7 45	5 44
Caobas			7 34	5 55
Limonar	10 03	12 23	7 28	6 01
Sumidero			7 19	6 10
Coliseo	10 16	12 10	7 11	6 18
Tosca			7 03	26
Madan			6 51	6 38
Jovellanos	x 10 35	11 50	6 43	x 6 45

X Hora de llegada.
X X Llegada á las 9.09—25 minutos para almorzar.

OBSERVACIONES

El tren 5 y el tren 6 se cruzan en Empalme, donde combinan con los trenes 17 y 20, procediendo de Guines el primero, y dirigiéndose el segundo á Madruga.

El tren 6 toma en Jovellanos los viajeros procedentes de Cárdenas por el tren de Cárdenas á Montalvo.

El tren 5 trasborda en Jovellanos los pasajeros que se dirijen á Sta. Clara, Cienfuegos, Sagua y Caibarien, saliendo estos á las 11 y 30

El tren 14 bis toma en Jovellanos los pasajeros procedentes de Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sagua, y Caibarien, que llegan á las 11 y 30.

El 14 combina en Empalme con los trenes 19 bis y 24 bis tomando viajeros procedentes de Madruga y dejando los que se dirijen á Guines

TRENES DE LA LINEA DE VILLANUEVA

ESTACIONES	EXPRESO Tren de IDA Núm. 1	EXPRESO Tren de Vuelta Núm. 16	OMNIBUS Tren de Venida Núm. 4	OMNIBUS Tren de Regreso Núm. 9
Regla	6 05	x 7 00	x 9 33	3 36
J. del Monte	6 16	6 53	9 26	3 50
Cerro	6 21	6 46	9 18	3 55
Rincón	6 42	6 27	8 57	4 20
Bejucal	6 50	6 19	8 48	4 38
Quivicán			8 33	4 40
San Felipe	7 06	6 02	8 25	4 49
Durán			8 16	4 57
Guara			8 07	5 06
Melena	7 24	5 43	7 58	5 15
Palenque			7 49	5 24
Giiines	7 38	5 30	7 42	5 34
Rio Seco			7 31	5 42
San Nicolás	7 52	5 15	7 24	5 49
Vegas			7 11	6 02
Palos	8 09	4 57	7 01	6 12
Bermeja			6 45	6 28
Unión de Reyes	x 8 39	4 36	6 33	x 6 39

x Hora de llegada.

OBSERVACIONES

El tren 1 el 9 toman en Rincón viajeros procedentes del ramal de Guanajay. El 4 deja en Rincón los viajeros que se dirijen al ramal de Guanajay.

El tren 4 toma viajeros de Batabanó para la capital, el 9 deja en San Felipe viajeros para Batabanó procedentes de la Habana. Los trenes 1 y 16 combinan con el 25 y 34, con esperas en San Felipe.

Los trenes 1 y 4, se cruzan en Guines, y combinan con los trenes del ramal de Empalme y Madruga.

Los trenes 9 y 16, se cruzan en Guines y combinan con el tren 21 á Madruga.

Todos estos trenes combinan en Unión con trenes del ramal de Alfonso XII.

El tren 1 combina en Unión con los trenes de la mañana del Ferrocarril de Matanzas, saliendo el que se dirije á Cumanayagua á las 9 y 18; y el que se dirije á Matanzas á las 9 y 6 minutos.

El tren 16 combina en Unión con los trenes de la tarde del ferrocarril de Matanzas, que llegan á las 3 y 40, el procedente de Cumanayagua, y á las 3 y 39 el procedente de Matanzas.

TRENES DEL RAMAL DE GUANAJAY

ESTACIONES	OMNIBUS Tren de Venida Núm 2.	OMNIBUS Tren de Regreso Núm. 13	MIXTO Tren de IDA Núm. 23	MIXTO Tren de Vuelta Núm. 28
Regla	x 7 17	4 05	7 38	x 4 43
J. del Monte	7 08	4 19	7 55	4 33
Cerro	7 02	4 24	8 06	4 25
Almendares	6 52	4 34	8 21	4 04
Ferro	6 46	4 41	8 35	3 53
Aguada	6 42	4 46	8 42	3 48
Rincón	6 33	4 55	8 57	3 35
Govea	6 24	5 04	9 12	3 22
San Antonio	6 13	5 14	9 33	2 59
Seborucal	6 02	5 24	9 50	2 37
Saladrigas	5 59	5 27	9 54	2 30
Seiba	5 51	5 35	10 11	2 20
Guanajay	5 40	x 5 45	x 10 28	2 ...

X Hora de llegada.

OBSERVACIONES

El tren 2 combina en Rincón con el tren 1.
El tren 23 combina en Rincón con el tren 4.
El tren 28 combina en Rincón con el tren 9.

TRENES DEL RAMAL DE BATABANO

ESTACIONES	MIXTO Tren de Venida Núm. 26	MIXTO Tren de Regreso Núm. 31	MIXTO Tren de IDA Núm. 25	MIXTO Tren de Vuelta Núm. 34	ESPECIAL Tren de IDA Núm. 3	ESPECIAL Tren de Regreso Núm. 12
Regla					6 35	Según la hora de llegada del vapor de Vuelta Arriba.
J. del Monte					6 48	
Cerro					6 53	
Rincón					7 19	
Bejucal					7 27	
Quivicán						
San Felipe	x 8 15	4 56	8 30	x 4 35	7 48	
Pozo Redondo	7 59	5 15	8 50	4 19	8 00	
Quintana	7 50	5 23	8 58	4 09		
Batabanó	7 41	x 5 31	x 9 06	4 00	x 8 10	

X Hora de llegada.

OBSERVACIONES

El tren 26 combina con el 4 en San Felipe.
El 31 combina con el 9 en San Felipe.
Los trenes 25 y 34, también combinan con el 4 y el 9 respectivamente, en San Felipe.
El tren nº 3. no funciona sino los Miércoles y Domingos. El regreso de este tren se efectúa á la llegada de los vapores de Vuelta Arriba los Miércoles y Domingos, como extraordinario.

TRENES DEL RAMAL DE EMPALME Y MADRUGA

ESTACIONES	Ómnibus Tren de Venida Nº 18	Ómnibus Nº 17	Ómnibus IDA Nº 20	Mixto Tren de IDA Núm. 29	Mixto Vuelta Núm. 30 bis	Ómnibus Vuelta Núm. 19 bis	Ómnibus Núm. 22	Ómnibus Tren de Regreso Núm. 21
Empalme	.....	x 8 33	8 50	.....	.....	x 1 13	1 25	.....
Xenes	.....	8 26	8 58	.....	.....	1 06	1 31	.....
Robles	.....	8 15	x 9 08	9 13	x 12 50	12 55	1 40	.....
Madruga	6 42	.....	.....	x 9 25	12 40	.....	.....	x 6 29
Robles	6 57	8 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 40	6 17
Catalina	7 10	8 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 52	6 00
Güines	x 7 26	7 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	x 2 07	5 42

X. Hora de llegada.

OBSERVACIONES

Los viajeros que se dirijan de la Habana para Madruga por la mañana deben tomar el tren número 5, trasbordándose en Empalme. Estos podrán regresar tomando el tren 30 bis, y trasbordándose al 14 bis en Empalme.

Los que vengan por la mañana á la capital tomarán el tren 18, trasbordándose al 4 en Güines. Podrán regresar por el 9, trasbordándose al 21 en Güines.

Los viajeros de las Estaciones de la línea de Villanueva que se dirijan á las de la de Regla tomarán en Güines el tren 17, para trasbordarse en Empalme al 5 ó al 6. Los procedentes de las Estaciones comprendidas entre Jovellanos y Empalme, que se dirijan á las de Villanueva, tomarán el tren 22 bis, en Empalme, para trasladarse al 9 ó al 16 en Güines.

TRENES DEL RAMAL DE ALFONSO XII

ESTACIONES	MIXTO Tren de Venida Núm. 24	MIXTO Tren de Regreso Núm. 33	MIXTO Tren de IDA Núm. 27	MIXTO Tren de Vuelta Núm. 32
Unión de Reyes	x 6 18	6 55	9 10	x 3 35
Quevedo	6 10	7 05	9 2	3 27
Alfonso XII	6 04	7 15	9 30	3 20
Cañas	5 48	x 7 23	x 9 38	3 02

X Hora de llegada.

OBSERVACIONES

Todos estos trenes combinan en Unión de Reyes con los trenes de la línea de Villanueva.

TARIFA DE PASAJES

LINEA DE REGLA

ESTACIONES	1ª clase	2ª clase	3ª clase
De Regla à Minas	$ 0 90	$ 0 70	$ 0 50
Campo Florido	1 65	1 35	0 90
San Miguel	2 00	1 55	1 10
Jaruco	2 20	1 80	1 45
Bainoa	2 45	2 00	1 50
Aguacate	2 60	2 20	1 55
Empalme	2 75	2 40	1 60
Mocha	2 75	2 40	1 60
Benavides	2 75	2 40	1 60
Matanzas	3 00	2 50	1 65
Guanábana	3 55	2 80	1 70
Ibarra	3 55	2 80	1 70
Caobas	3 90	2 95	1 90
Limonar	4 10	3 05	1 95
Sumidero	4 35	3 15	2 05
Coliseo	4 65	3 30	2 15
Tosca	4 90	3 50	2 30
Madán	5 20	3 65	2 45
Jovellanos	5 50	4 00	2 65

TARIFA DE PASAJES

LINEA DE VILLANUEVA Y RAMALES

ESTACIONES	1ª clase	2ª clase	3ª clase
De Regla á Jesús del Monte	$ 0 40	$ 0 30	$ 0 20
De Regla á Cerro	0 50	0 37	0 25
De Regla, Jesús del Monte ó Cerro á			
Almendares	0 60	0 45	0 30
Ferro	0 60	0 45	0 30
Aguada	0 75	0 55	0 35
Rincón	0 90	0 70	0 45
Bejucal	1 10	0 90	0 50
Quivicán	1 80	1 35	0 90
San Felipe	1 80	1 35	0 90
Durán	2 00	1 50	1 00
Guara	2 00	1 50	1 00
Melena	2 00	1 50	1 00
Palepque	2 20	1 65	1 10
Güines	2 20	1 65	1 10
Rio Seco	2 40	1 85	1 30
San Nicolás	2 40	1 85	1 30
Vegas	2 50	1 95	1 40

ESTACIONES	1ª
De Regla, Jesús del Monte ó Cerro á	
Palos	$
Bermeja	
Unión	
Alfonso XII	
Govea	
San Antonio	
Séborucal	
Seiba	
Guanajay	
Pozo Redondo,	
Batabanó	
Catalina	
Robles	
Xenes	
Empalme	
Madruga	

DISTANCIAS

ESTACIONES	Kilms.
Minas	16
Campo Florido	23
San Miguel	29
Jaruco	39
Bainoa	46
Aguacate	58
Empalme	63
Mocha	71
Benavides	75
Matanzas	87
Guanábana	99
Ibarra	102
Caobas	109
Limonar	112
Sumidero	119
Coliseo	124
Tosca	129
Madan	137
Jovellanos	142
Guanabacoa	5
Jesús del Monte	6
Cerro	7
Almendares	15
Ferro	19
Aguada	21
Rincón	26

SAJES

REGLA

se	2ª clase	3ª clase
90	$ 0 70	$ 0 50
35	1 35	0 90
00	1 55	1 10
20	1 80	1 45
45	2 00	1 50
60	2 20	1 55
75	2 40	1 60
75	2 40	1 60
75	2 40	1 60
00	2 50	1 65
55	2 80	1 70
55	2 80	1 70
90	2 95	1 90
10	3 05	1 95
35	3 15	2 05
65	3 30	2 15
90	3 50	2 30
20	3 65	2 45
50	4 00	2 65

ASAJES

A Y RAMALES

clase	2ª clase	3ª clase
0 40	$ 0 30	$ 0 20
0 50	0 37	0 25
0 60	0 45	0 30
0 60	0 45	0 30
0 75	0 55	0 35
0 90	0 70	0 45
1 10	0 90	0 50
1 80	1 35	0 90
1 80	1 35	0 90
2 00	1 50	1 00
2 00	1 50	1 00
2 00	1 50	1 00
2 20	1 65	1 10
2 20	1 65	1 10
2 40	1 85	1 30
2 40	1 85	1 30
2 50	1 95	1 40

ESTACIONES	1ª clase	2ª clase	3ª clase
De Regla, Jesús del Monte ó Cerro á			
Palos	$ 3 53	$ 1 95	$ 1 40
Bermeja	3 75	2 70	1 55
Unión	3 96	2 86	1 65
Alfonso XII	4 36	3 16	1 90
Govea	1 40	1 10	0 55
San Antonio	1 40	1 10	0 55
Seborucal	1 50	1 20	0 60
Seiba	1 50	1 20	0 60
Guanajay	1 75	1 25	0 65
Pozo Redondo	2 00	1 50	1 00
Batabanó	2 20	1 65	1 10
Catalina	2 40	1 85	1 30
Robles	2 50	1 95	1 40
Xenes	2 60	2 20	1 55
Empalme	2 75	2 40	1 60
Madruga	2 60	2 20	1 55

DISTANCIAS A REGLA

ESTACIONES	Kilms.	ESTACIONES	Kilms.
Minas	16	Bejucal	31
Campo Florido	23	Quivicán	41
San Miguel	29	San Felipe	46
Jaruco	39	Durán	51
Bainoa	46	Guara	57
Aguacate	58	Melena	63
Empalme	63	Palenque	70
Mocha	71	Giiines	75
Benavides	75	Rio Seco	82
Matanzas	87	San Nicolás	88
Guanábana	99	Vegas	98
Ibarra	102	Palos	106
Caobas	109	Bermeja	118
Limonar	112	Unión	127
Sumidero	119	Alfonso XII	133
Coliseo	124	Govea	31
Tosca	129	San Antonio	38
Madan	137	Seborucal	45
Jovellanos	142	Seiba	52
Guanabacoa	5	Guanajay	60
Jesús del Monte	6	P. Redondo	54
Cerro	7	Batabanó	61
Almendares	15	Catalina	84
Ferro	19	Robles	75
Aguada	21	Xenes	68
Rincón	26	Madruga	81

DISPOSICIONES CONCERNIENTES AL SERVICIO DE VIAJEROS

Expendio de Boletines y despacho de Equipajes y de Cargas por Equipajes

1º El expendio de boletines empezará, abriéndose las ventanillas, en cada una de las Estaciones, media hora antes de la hora de salida de cada tren de la misma Estación.

Cesará el expendio de boletines cinco minutos antes de la hora de salida del tren en cada Estación.

2º El despacho de equipajes empezará en todas las Estaciones al mismo tiempo que la venta de boletines.

Cesará el despacho de equipajes diez minutos antes de la hora de salida del tren en las Estaciones principales y cinco minutos antes, de las demás Estaciones.

3º Las cargas por equipajes no se despacharán sino hasta media hora antes de la hora de salida del tren, es decir, que cesa el despacho cuando empieza el de equipajes.

4º Las Estaciones principales, para los efectos del despacho de equipajes, serán: Jesus del Monte, Regla, Matanzas, Jovellanos, Giiines, Unión, Batabanó, Guanajay y San Antonio.

5º Los Jefes de Estaciones, cuando estimen conveniente, en casos determinados, alargar los plazos anteriores en beneficio del público, podrán hacerlo; pero sin eludir por esto la responsabilidad que, por el uso de esta facultad, pudiera caberles.

6º En Luz, la venta de billetes empezará treinta minutos antes de la hora de salida del ULTIMO VAPOR que alcanza el tren, y cesará cinco minutos antes de esa hora.

Los equipajes y cargas por equipajes se despacharán en Luz hasta diez minutos antes de la hora de salida del *penúltimo Vapor* que alcanza al tren. Podrá continuarse el despacho de equipajes en Luz hasta diez minutos antes de la salida del último Vapor, pero sin obligación ni responsabilidad de parte de los Ferrocarriles.

BILLETES DE ABONO

Se expenderán dos clases de abonos, los de 12 y los de 24 billetes; los primeros al precio que corresponde al billete sencillo con una rebaja de un 20% y los segundos con la rebaja de 25%

Los billetes serán válidos para los viajeros entre las Estaciones extremas que indique el abono, pudiendo tambien usarlos para viajes entre Estaciones intermedias, si le conviniere; pero sin que el billete usado en un tren sirva para otro distinto en ningún caso.

Las demás condiciones que deberán observase, y que llevan impresas las libretas, son:

1ª El abono es exclusivamente personal, y toda libreta de abono que se trate de usar por persona distinta de la abonada, será recogida en el acto por el Conductor del tren, quedando anulada y su importe á favor de la Sociedad.

2ª La libreta debe presentarse al Conductor con los billetes adheridos para que éste taladre los que se han de usar como los billetes ordinarios, y luego los separe al terminar el viaje en el último tramo. El último billete adherido al talón será recogido por el Conductor ó por el Portero de las Estaciones cerradas.

3ª El abonado que no presente su libreta al Conductor, será considerado como viajero sin billete, y todo billete que se presente separado, será nulo.

4ª Los billetes son válidos para los familiares (esposa é hijos menores de 20 años), que acompañen en sus viajes al abonado.

BILLETES DE IDA Y VUELTA

Se expenderán billetes de y ida vuelta:

En Luz para:	En Luz y Jesus del Monte para:
Jaruco	Bejucal
Aguacate	San Felipe
Matanzas	Melena
Limonar	Giiines
Coliseo	San Nicolás
Jovellanos	Palos
	Unión
	Alfonso XII
	Batabanó

Tambien se expenderán en cada una de las citadas estaciones á Luz, si pertenecen á la línea de Regla y á Luz y Jesus del Monte, si á la de Villanueva, ramal de Alfonso XII y Batabanó.

Los billetes serán de cartulina, como los usuales ordinarios y estos se dividirán al medio.

Los precios de estos billetes de ida y vuelta son los que se exprensan en la siguiente tarifa, en oro.

De Luz á ó de	1ª	2ª	3ª	De Luz y Jesús del Monte á ó de:	1ª	2ª	3ª
Jaruco	$ 3 52	$ 2 88	$ 2 32	Bejucal	$ 1 76	$ 1 44	$ 0 80
Aguacate	4 16	3 52	2 48	San Felipe	2 88	2 16	1 44
Matánzas	4 80	4 00	2 64	Melena	3 20	2 40	1 60
Limonar	6 56	4 88	3 12	Giiines	3 52	2 64	1 76
Coliseo	7 44	5 28	3 44	San Nicolas	3 84	2 96	2 08
Jovellanos	8 80	6 40	4 24	Palos	5 65	3 12	2 24
				Unión	6 34	4 58	2 64
				Alfonso XII	6 98	5 06	3 04
				Batabanó	3 52	2 64	1 76

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2708.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, January 14 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting documents relative to citizenship of Mr. Guillermo Emilio Adam, now residing in Rio Grande do Sol, Brazil

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2 inclosures.

Print. & send. retd Jany 27. '96

copy sent to Rio Grande do Sul Jan. 29. 96

No: 2708.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, January 11 1890.

Hon: Edwin F. Uhl.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Charles F. Adam, a citizen of the United States residing in this city, I transmit herewith a certificate of birth of his brother Guillermo Cristobal Emilio Adam, and a certificate of this office, to the effect that said Guillermo Emilio Adam, was registered in this Consulate General on the 29th November, 1876, as the son of Charles Adam, a citizen of the United States, who was naturalized in New York in 1858, before the birth

of said son.

It appears that this young man, now in his twenty first year, has completed his business education or apprenticeship in Germany, and has obtained employment in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and desires to make valid his claim to American citizenship, while residing in said country.

I transmit said documents to the Department, that it may, if said Adam is entitled to be considered an American citizen, forward them to the United States Consul at said Rio Grande do Sul, for delivery to Mr. Adam, who will be advised by his brother to that effect.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lamm O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures;
2 certificates.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JAN 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Acknd Telg 11, 96

No. 2709.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 11, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing copy a letter received from Mr Henry Heidegger, together with copy and translation of a note addressed to him by the Mayor of Corral-Falso in answer to a complaint, subject of my despach nº 2705 of the 10th instant.

2 Enclosures.

CONSULAR BUREAU,
FEB 7 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2709.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Jan. 11, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch No. 2705 of the 10th instant relating to the complaint of Mr. Henry Heidegger against the cutting of the tops of his cane as fodder for the domestic animals of the neighbors and the horses of the government troops stationed at Corral-Falso; I beg to enclose, herewith, the copy of a letter addressed to this office by Mr Heidegger dated Yesterday, together with

copy

2/ copy and translation of a note received by him from the Mayor of Corral-Falso in answer to his complaint.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obh. servant,
James O. Williams,
Consul General

2 Enclosures:

No. 1 - Mr. Heidegger's letter referred to.
" 2 - The Mayor's answer "

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2709.

H A V A N A, January 11, 1896.

COPY.

CORRAL - FALSO.

Ingenio SANTA CATALINA,

January 10,1896.

Ramon O.Williams,Esq.

U.S.Consul General,

HAVANA.

Dear Sir:

I beg to confirm my yesterday's letter and now have the pleasure to enclose copy of reply from the "Alcalde Corregidor"to my complaint.

For your guidance,I beg to mention that I employ "guarda-campos and mayoral",who are constantly on the lookout,and that all my cane,near the village,is well fenced; entrance in fences are,however,made very easily and the guarda-campos are without power when guerrillas or soldiers are cutting the tops of the canes (sometimes in force of 50to 60 men) and who do not listen or care for what is said to them by the guarda-campos.

I am,dear Sir,yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY HEIDEGGER.

Yesterday and to-day the"desmoche" of the cane has been continued.

H.H.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 270

H A V A N A, January 11 1896.

TRANSLATION.

OFFICE of the MAYOR of MACURIGES.

CORRAL-FALSO, 9 Jany., 1896.

Henry Heidegger, Esq.,

"Santa Catalina" plantation.

Sir:

I have to say in reply to your communication of this date, that I also lament the damages that are being done to your cane fields, the more so, since, as you are aware, I have attended to all the complaints of this kind by my endeavors to stop such abuses. But if you keep no watchmen to guard your fields, nor have them fenced with barbed wire, their case does not come within the province of my authority, since the armed forces as well as the municipal police, owing to the present embarrassing circumstances have to devote their services to the maintenance of the public peace and cannot in no case take care of cane fields of the surrounding plantations. God guard you many years.

(Signed) Antonio Rodriguez de Rivera,

Commandant and Mayor in Commission.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2708

H A V A N A ,January 11. 1896.

COPY.

Hay un sello que dice:- "Alcaldia Municipal Macurigos"- En contestacion á su escrito de fecha de hoy, tengo el sentimiento de manifestarle que tambien lamento el daño que en los cañaverales de esa finca le estan haciendo, maxime cuando he atendido todas las quejas que en este sentido se me han dado y que á V. le consta he hecho por reprimirlos. Ahora bien, si esa finca no tiene un guarda-campo para la vigilancia de los cañaverales ó tener estos cercados con alambres, no compete a mi autoridad su vigilancia puesto que tanto las pocas fuerzas armadas asi como la policia municipal tiene hoy por las azarosas circunstancias que atravesamos que atender á importantísimos servicios que afectan al orden publico y no puede en ningun caso dedicarse al cuidado de los cañaverales de las fincas inmediatas. Dios guarde á V. muchos años., Corral Falso, Enero 9, 1896.- El Comandante, Alcalde en Comision: Antonio Rodriguez de Rivera.

Sr. D. Enrique Heidegger, Ingenio Santa Catalina.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2710.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janᵧ. 13, 1895.

Acknᵈ Feby 11/95

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing two copies of the official Gazette of the 12th instant relating to requisition of horses.

No. 2710.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janu. 13, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch
no. 2695 of the 4th instant
transmitting copy and trans-
lation of the proclamation
of the Governor General, ordering
a requisition of horses, I
now have the honor to accompany
2/ two copies of the official Gazette,
of yesterday the 12th, containing a circular addressed
by the office of the Secretary
of the General Government
to the Governors of the Provinces,
which under its paragraph
5th exempts the horses

of

of foreigners, for their personal use, from the requisition.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamm A. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosing two Gazettes.

GACETA DE LA HABANA

Domingo 12 de Enero de 1896

PARTE OFICIAL.

ADMINISTRACION GENERAL

CAPITANIA GENERAL de la SIEMPRE FIEL ISLA de CUBA

DECRETO.

Usando de las facultades que me competen, como Capitán General y General en Jefe del Ejército de operaciones, vengo en disponer: que la requisa general de caballos para los servicios de campaña, ordenada por mi decreto de dos del actual para las provincias de Santa Clara, Habana, Matanzas y Pinar del Río, se haga extensiva á las de Santiago de Cuba y Puerto Príncipe.

Dado en la Habana á 11 de Enero de 1896.

Arsenio Martinez de Campos.

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

DECRETO.

A fin de organizar y simplificar el servicio de requisa general de caballos, para las necesidades de la guerra, ordenado por mis decretos de dos del actual y de esta fecha, vengo en disponer: que el expresado servicio se localice en la Secretaría del Gobierno General y que por la misma se comuniquen mis órdenes é instrucciones á las Autoridades civiles, para el cumplimiento de dichos decretos.

Dado en la Habana á 11 de Enero de 1896.

Arsenio Martinez de Campos.

SECRETARIA GENERAL.

SECCION CENTRAL DE GOBIERNO Y ARCHIVO GENERAL.

Ayuntamientos.

CIRCULAR.

La GACETA DE LA HABANA de 4 del actual publica el decreto dictado por la Capitanía General ordenando la requisa de caballos en las provincias de Santa Clara, Matanzas, Habana y Pinar del Río.

Por otro decreto de hoy, se hace extensiva aquella disposición superior á las provincias de Santiago de Cuba y Puerto Príncipe.

La Capitanía General ha dictado á los Gobernadores militares, Jefes de columna y Jefes de Zona, las órdenes convenientes para su ejecución; pero, á fin de organizar y simplificar este servicio, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General y Capitán General se ha servido disponer que, desde luego, se localice en esta Secretaría de mi cargo y que, por ella, se comuniquen sus órdenes é instrucciones á las autoridades civiles de las provincias.

Al efecto, y con arreglo al artículo 3.° del indicado decreto, se servirá V.... notificar aquella superior disposición, si ya no lo hubiese hecho, á los Alcaldes municipales, para conocimiento de los mismos, de los Regidores Síndicos y de los Ayuntamientos, con objeto de que en cada término municipal quede constituída inmediatamente la Junta de requisa, que será presidida, en las cabeceras de las provincias, por los Gobernadores civiles y, en los demás pueblos, por los Comandantes militares.

Quedan exceptuados de la requisa:

1.° Los caballos de los Jefes y Oficiales del Ejército, Voluntarios y Bomberos que sean plazas montadas.

2.° Los de las Autoridades judiciales y administrativas.

3.° Los de los Médicos que se dediquen al ejercicio de su profesión.

4.° Los de los empleados de Comunicaciones que tengan necesidad de ellos para desempeñar sus cargos.

5.° Los de los extranjeros que están exentos de todo servicio militar, con arreglo al artículo 37 de la ley de 4 de Julio de 1870, siempre que los tengan para su uso personal.

6.° Los destinados á coches de alquiler, tranvías, ómnibus y demás industrias matriculadas que tengan su servicio dentro de las poblaciones y los de repuesto en sus establos.

Penetrado V.... del espíritu que inspira el decreto de S. E. de 2 del corriente y del fin á que responde, se servirá adoptar, con la actividad y el celo de que tiene dadas pruebas, las disposiciones que considere necesarias para su exacto cumplimiento, procurando que las Juntas locales queden inmediatamente constituídas y en el ejercicio de sus funciones, poniéndose de acuerdo con los señores Generales, Jefes de los Cuerpos de Ejército, Gobernadores militares, Jefes de columnas y demás Autoridades de este orden, á fin de que las operaciones de requisa se ejecuten con brevedad y regularidad evitando confusiones y reclamaciones y procediendo en todo con miras de justicia y de equidad.

Las Juntas cuidarán de llevar libros de actas de sus acuerdos que serán suscintos y desde luego ejecutivos, reuniéndose diariamente, si preciso fuese, para adoptarlos y dando cuenta de ellos por medio de relaciones, al Gobernador civil de la provincia. Llevarán además un registro de los caballos que requisen con sus señas generales y expresión de sus dueños; otro de los que entreguen á los Jefes de columnas, con la misma expresión de señas y procedencias, y un libro talonario de los vales que expidan por los caballos que hayan requisado.

Los Jefes de columnas que requisen caballos en los campos darán cuenta á las Juntas municipales, por medio de relaciones, las cuales servirán de justificantes para cangear los vales provisionales de los Jefes por vales definitivos.

Los Gobernadores de las provincias, remitirán cada quince días á la Secretaría del Gobierno General un estado de los caballos requisados y otro de los vales que las Juntas hayan expedido, para formar el Registro general de requisa y los cargos á la Administración militar, á fin de que, con arreglo á ellos, se acuerden los pagos.

Lo que de orden de S. E. tengo el honor de participar á V..... para su conocimiento y efectos consiguientes.

Habana, 11 de Enero de 1896.

El Secretario general,

Francisco Calvo Muñoz.

Sr. Gobernador de la provincia de.....

CIRCULAR.

A virtud de consulta hecha por el Ayuntamiento

de San José de las Lajas, con motivo de haber recibido orden del Comandante militar del distrito de Jaruco para que por las cajas de aquella municipalidad se anticipase el socorro diario de 25 centavos por plaza á los voluntarios acuartelados y bomberos, y teniendo en cuenta que en las anormales circunstancias por que atraviesa el país, no hay obligación preferente ante las necesidades de la guerra, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, en acuerdo de este día, se ha servido disponer: se haga saber á los Ayuntamientos de esta Isla que el gasto que ocasionen los socorros y atenciones que han motivado la consulta, son de tal preferencia que deben cubrirse con los recursos con que cuenten los Ayuntamientos, sin la previa formalidad de la consignación en presupuesto y sobre todas las demás atenciones ordinarias, si las circunstancias lo exijieren; teniendo cuidado las Corporaciones de anotar las cantidades que distraigan de las consignadas para atenciones ordinarias y dar cuenta en su oportunidad de la necesidad en que se han visto de disponer de ellas para las atenciones extraordinarias de la guerra, á fin de que puedan tenérseles en consideración, á los efectos del cobro de los contingentes de su cargo.

Lo que de orden de S. E. tengo el honor de comunicar á V.... para su conocimiento y á fin de que se sirva circularla á los Ayuntamientos de la provincia de su digno cargo.

Habana, 11 de Enero de 1896.

El Secretario general,

Francisco Calvo Muñoz.

Sr. Gobernador de la provincia de.....

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No. 2711.

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RECD.
JAN 18 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 14th, 1896.

Ack'd Feby 11, 96

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.
Enclosing two copies of El Pais,
of this date, giving an account
of a meeting held yesterday
at the Palace by order of the
Governor General for the
organization of a Board of
Relief for the immediate
succour of the small cane
planters and plantation
laborers.

No. 27/11.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 14th 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

As a tangible proof of the misery already inflicted on the working classes by the civil war now raging in this Island, and as an indication of the great misery still in store for its people, I beg to enclose two copies of
27/ El País of this date, giving an account of a meeting held yesterday at the Palace by order of the Governor General for the organization of a Board

of

of Relief for the immediate succour of the small cane planters and their families, whose homes and crops have been destroyed by the torch of the insurgents, as alike for the relief of the plantation hands who have been thrown out of work thereby and deprived of the means of earning a living for themselves, wives and children.

The Governor General, Don Arsenio Martinez de Campos, in proof of the sincerity of his solicitude for the welfare of the sufferers, has headed the list of subscribers with a donation from his private purse of two thousand dollars.

I am,
Sir,

Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramm D. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosing two copies of El Pais.

EL PAIS

HABANA.—Martes 14 de Enero de 1896.

JUNTA DE AUXILIOS.

Conforme anunciamos en la edición de la tarde de hoy, se reunió, para constituirse, en Palacio, la Junta Central de auxilios á los pequeños hacendados y trabajadores del campo que han sufrido las pérdidas de sus propiedades por consecuencia de la guerra.

Presidió la Junta y asistieron casi todos los Vocales cuyos nombres hemos publicado.

Se nombraron dos Comisiones, una de Propaganda y otra de Recaudación.

También quedó nombrada una comisión de Administración y Distribución, compuesta de los Sres. Gobernador del Banco Español, D. Manuel Valle, don José María Galvez, Marqués de Pinar del Rio, Jefe del Cuerpo Administrativo de la Armada, Un Jefe del Ejército, Provisor del Obispado, Interventor del Estado y General Lachambre.

Iniciada la suscripción para esos auxilios contribuyó el General Martinez Campos, con $2,000; el General Arderius, $1,000; el Obispo Diocesano, $1,000, y $6,000 el Banco Español.

La Junta funcionará conforme al Decreto del Gobernador General, que publicará mañana la *Gaceta Oficial*.

Hélo aquí:

DECRETO,

Los colonos y trabajadores rurales de las provincias de Santa Clara, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio y la Habana, han quedado en su mayor parte sumidos en la miseria después de las correrías de las partidas insurrectas que han incendiado los campos de caña para impedir la zafra y han saqueado á sus pobres habitantes.

Ni el patriotismo, ni la caridad ni la acción del Estado pueden ser indiferentes á esta desgracia. Es indispensable acudir á su remedio.

No se me oculta que la carga es pesada para un país que tantos sacrificios lleva hechos desde que estalló la guerra, y que, antes de ella soportaba una situación económica estrecha y difícil; pero sé también, que siempre que se apela al sentimiento español en nombre de la patria, ó le requiere con sus acentos, las grandes empresas y las grandes desgracias, se manifiesta alto y generoso atestiguando las virtudes de su raza y las proezas de su historia.

A las fechorías de los rebeldes que buscan en la destrucción de la riqueza y en la ruina del país prosélitos para su causa, contesta el pueblo leal, el caracter español, la conciencia pública representada por la voz unánime de todas las clases, partidos é intereses con gritos de reprobación para el crimen y actos de caridad sublime para las víctimas.

El Gobierno de S. M. no puede, con sus solas fuerzas y sus medios legales, hacer frente á tanta necesidad; pero aun pudiendo, no se privaría en esta ocasión del concurso de todas las fuerzas del país, ni dejaría de pedirles su ayuda; que nunca es más eficaz ni más noble la unión de todos los elementos y de todas las iniciativas y energías de la nación que cuando responden á la voz del Gobierno y á su propio instinto para realizar el bien.

Confio en que el ejército que está dando su sangre por dominar la insurrección y restablecer la paz no se negará á un nuevo sacrificio á costa de su haber; en que los funcionarios públicos responderán con el mismo entusiasmo á este requerimiento; en que los Ayuntamientos apelarán á todos sus recursos; en que las Corporaciones, Juntas y Sociedades patrióticas, industriales, literarias y de recreo imitarán su ejemplo y en que los leales habitantes de esta isla darán una prueba más de su caridad y de su patriotismo.

El Gobierno de S. M. seguirá haciendo, por su parte, cuanto le sea dable.

Fundado en estas consideraciones y usando de las facultades que me competen, vengo en decretar lo siguiente:

Artículo 1º Para atender á las necesidades de manutención y albergue de los colonos y trabajadores que se encuentran sin medios de subsistencia, se abre suscripción nacional en el territorio de este Gobierno General, entre todas las clases del Estado y todos los habitantes.

Art. 2º Para la administración, dis-

tribución y contabilidad de los fondos que se recauden por la suscripción nacional, se nombra una Junta central de auxilios compuesta de los señores:

General 2º Cabo.
Comandante General de Marina.
Obispo de la Habana.
Intendente General de Hacienda.
Gobernador Regional.
Gobernador del Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba.
Director del Banco del Comercio.
Presidente de la Audiencia de la Habana.
Fiscal de S. M.
Secretario del Gobierno General.
D. Manuel Calvo.
Marqués de Pinar del Río.
D. Manuel Valle.
D. José María Galvez.
Presidente de la Diputación Provincial de la Habana.
Alcalde Presidente del Ayuntamiento de la Habana.
Coronel Jefe de E. M.
Presidente del Casino Español de la Habana.
Idem de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País.
Idem de la Unión de Fabricantes de Tabacos.
Idem del Centro de Detallistas.
Idem de la Cámara de Comercio de la Habana.
Idem del Centro de Dependientes.
Idem del Centro Asturiano.
Idem de la Lonja de Víveres.
Idem del Centro Gallego.
Idem de "La Caridad" del Cerro.
Idem de la Liga de Importadores.

Art. 3º Los Gobernadores Civiles nombrarán Juntas provinciales y los Alcaldes Juntas municipales que representarán á la Junta Central en las provincias y en los pueblos.

Art. 4º Las Juntas municipales se corresponderán con las de provincia y éstas con la Central, remitiéndole sus cuentas para su exámen y aprobación si procediere.

Art. 5º La Junta Central, terminado el servicio que por este decreto se le encomienda, presentará sus cuentas justificadas al Gobierno General, que las censurará ó aprobará, publicándolas en la *Gaceta de la Habana* y principales periódicos de esta capital.

Art. 6º Los Jefes superiores del Ejército, Armada, Administración Civil y Económica y Tribunales de justicia, invitarán á los empleados á sus órdenes que perciban sueldo por medio de nóminas, para que contribuyan voluntariamente á la suscripción nacional con un día de haber en cada mes, mientras la necesidad lo exija. El M. R. Arzobispo de Santiago de Cuba y el R. Obispo de la Habana (á quienes ruego y encargo) se dignarán invitar en igual forma al Clero catedral, parroquial y ministros de culto. La Secretaría del Gobierno General invitará á las Juntas de Obras de Puerto, de Sanidad y de Beneficencia, cuyos empleados perciban haberes ó gratificaciones. Los Gobernadores Civiles á los empleados de su dependencia y de las Corporaciones y Juntas provinciales y, por último, los Alcaldes á los empleados del Municipio que acrediten haberes en sus presupuestos y cuentas.

Art. 7º Las Empresas industriales, las Sociedades y las Corporaciones abrirán suscripciones en sus Secretarías entre sus empleados y entre los sócios que no prefieran figurar como particulares. Estos podrán suscribirse en las Alcaldías municipales ó en las de barrio.

Art. 8º Los Alcaldes de barrio remitirán diariamente á la Alcaldía municipal la lista de las suscripciones y su importe. Los Alcaldes y los Presidentes ó Directores de Corporaciones, Sociedades y Empresas las remitirán al Gobernador de la provincia.

Art. 9º Los fondos se depositarán diariamente en el Banco Español de la Habana y en sus sucursales de las provincias, á la orden de la Junta Central de auxilios, á la cual remitirán los Gobernadores los resguardos de los depósitos.

Art. 10. Las listas de suscriptores se publicarán diariamente en los *Boletines Oficiales* de las provincias y en la *Gaceta de la Habana*.

Art. 11. Los habilitados de los cuerpos y dependencias civiles y militares depositarán en el Banco Español ó en sus sucursales, el importe de las suscripciones correspondientes á cada nómina, dando cuenta á sus Jefes de los empleados que no hayan contribuido para que no figuren en la suscripción nacional.

Art. 12. Los Ayuntamientos darán inmediatamente ocupación á todos los colonos y trabajadores de sus respectivos términos, emprendiendo ó continuando obras de interés comunal, como calzadas, caminos vecinales, canales y otras análogas, para que puedan atender á su subsistencia y la de sus familias.

Art. 13. Si en los presupuestos en ejercicio no tuviesen créditos autorizados para las atenciones á que se refiere el artículo anterior ó fuesen insuficientes y no bastaren tampoco los consignados para imprevistos, los Ayuntamientos, con las Juntas municipales, formarán, con toda urgencia, presupuestos extraordinarios, poniéndolos en ejecucion inmediamente, á reserva de su aprobación por los Gobernadores.

Art. 14. Para fijar los ingresos de los presupuestos extraordinarios destinados exclusivamente á las atenciones que determina este decreto, podrán recargar los impuestos y arbitrios municipales hasia el máximo, acordar el repartimiento vecinal, contratar empréstitos con las garantías de prenda ó hipoteca y apelar á los demás medios autorizados por la ley Municipal.

Art. 15. Cuando el número de los necesitados sea excesivo, de tal modo que el Ayuntamiento no pueda ocuparlos, la Junta Central de auxilios acudirá rápidamente á socorrerlos con los recursos de la suscripción nacional. La Capitanía General facilitará, en estos casos, raciones de etapa.

Art. 16. La Junta Central de auxilios socorrerá inmediatamente con recursos en efectivo y en especie á las personas que, por su sexo, edad ó imposibilidad física no puedan trabajar y á las que no hayan sido colocadas por imposibilidad absoluta de los Ayuntamientos ó por otras causas agenas á su voluntad.

Art. 17. Los Alcaldes darán cuenta á los Gobernadores y éstos al Gobierno General, de la situación de los pueblos y del resultado que van produciendo los trabajos municipales y los auxilios de la Junta Central para que ésta pueda adoptar con rapidez las de-

terminaciones convenientes.

Art. 18. La Junta Central de auxilios adoptará los acuerdos y resoluciones que estime necesarios para la ejecución del presente decreto, dividiéndose en secciones ó comisiones, organizando los trabajos y disponiendo de los fondos que necesite, previa autorización que le será concedida por el Gobierno General.

Dado en la Habana á 12 de Enero de 1896.—El Gobernador General,

Arsenio Martinez de Campos.

DE ESPAÑA.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Ans. Feby 11, 96

No. 2712.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 15th 1896.

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JAN 18 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.
Reporting the doings of the insurgents in the Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio.

No. 2712.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 15, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch no. 2707 of the 11th instant reporting the doings of the insurgents in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, I have now to say that according to the newspapers and private accounts, the only sources of information at the disposal of this office the insurgents have still continued in their marches and counter-marches to leave havoc throughout their

their train.

They have wrought so much destruction on the Western Rail Road, an english company, that the directors have resolved to stop its running. They also burnt a large part of the important town of Bejucal on the Havana and Güines Rail Road because of the resistance made there by the local authorities and volunteers. At the present writing there is no immediate prospect of their being driven out of the two mentioned provinces.

I understand that no trains leave the city to-day, all railroad communications with the

the rest of the Island being therefore stopped.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt. servant,
Ramm O. Williams,
Postal General.

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Clerk's Copy 27, 96
T.D. Raffin writes
Jany 27, 1896

No. 2713.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 15, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering Department's instruction No. 1219 of the 11th instant relating to Mr. William E. Rafter.

No. 2713.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janiy. 15, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In answer to the Department's instruction no. 1219 of the 4th instant relating to Mr. William E. Rapter, supposed to be in Cuba, I have to inform you that he left here about six weeks ago for Key West, Florida, at which place if inquiry is made by his father, the whereabouts of the son may be possibly obtained.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,

Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

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No 2714.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, January 15. 1896.

file

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of,
Department's instructions
numbered from 1217 to 1222.
inclusive.

No. 2714.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, January 15, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1217 to 1222, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Lamont Williams,
Consul General.

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To Spain Jan 27 7

No. 2715.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 15, 1896

Ackd Jany 29/96

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Submitting to the considera-
tion of the Department a
letter received from Mr.
Domingo D Medina, registered
at this office as an American
citizen under date of
Nov. 6th, 1880.

No. 2715.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 15, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to submit to the consideration of the Department a copy, with its translation, of a letter, dated the 28th ultimo, addressed to this office by Mr. Domingo D. Medina, who is registered at this consulate general as an American citizen under date of Nov. 6th, 1880.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Lamm W. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.

Secretary of State.
JAN 27 1896

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2715.

H A V A N A ,January 15, 1896.

TRANSLATION. SAN ANTON de la ANEGADA,

Municipal district of GUANAJAYABO.

December 28th,1895.

To the consul general of the United States,

HAVANA.

Dear Sir:

Two days ago,say the 26th instant,at 3 p.m.,a force belonging to the insurgent army,- as called by the newspapers,- under the command of General Lacret who had been camping along this district without being harassed by the forces of the Spanish Government; stopped at this plantation,called "Aquarium",belonging to me,and destroyed by fire a cane field,which I estimate contained about one hundred thousand arrobas of cane.

No spanish authority has appeared thus far to investigate this matter.

I have paid my taxes up to the year 1895.

I have faithfully observed the laws of neutrality.

I deem it my duty to report to you these facts that you may inquire from the Superior Government of this Island whether it can protect the property of american citizens? and who is to pay the damages which I have sustained?

I am, etc.

(Signed) DOMINGO D.MEDINA,
A citizen of the U.S.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2715.

H A V A N A , January 15, 1896.

COPY.

SAN ANTON de la ANEGADA,

Termino Municipal de GUANAJAYABO,

Dicbre.28,1895.

Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos,

HABANA.

Estimado Sr.:

Hace dos dias, ó sea el 26 del corriente, á las tres de la tarde, una partida de hombres revolucionarios del ejército separatista, segun lo califican los periódicos, al mando del General Lacret que llevaba dos dias de campamento en este término, sin ser hostilizada por las fuerzas del Gobierno español, estuvo en esta finca de mi propiedad, colonia "Aquarium" destruyendo por medio del incendio un campo de caña de las de mi plantacion y que calculo en cien mil arrobas.

Esta es la fecha que aun no ha concurrido autoridad española alguna á indagar este acontecimiento.

Yo he cumplido exactamente con el pago de las contribuciones que vencieron el año de 1895.

He observado fielmente las leyes de neutralidad.

Ahora me corresponde ponerlo en el conocimiento de V.para que inquiera del Gobierno Superior de esta Isla ¿si tienen garantias las propiedades de los ciudadanos americanos? y ¿ Quien indemniza los daños ocasionados

por esas fuerzas, para que se me abonen.

Queda de V. esperando sus instrucciones,

(Signed) DOMINGO D.MEDINA,

Ciudadano de los E.U.

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JAN 23 1896
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Copied for Congress

Confidential.
No. 2716.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 16, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing copy and translation of a circular order of the insurgent chief Maximo Gomez, dated the 10th instant at the Sugar plantation "Mi Rosa."

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2716.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 16, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a copy and translation of a circular-order of the insurgent chief Maximo Gomez, dated the 10th instant at the sugar plantation "Ulli Rosa", distant about 25 miles from this city, prohibiting the further burning of sugar cane fields, in view of the general suspension of plantation work in the

the Western districts of the Island; but ordering the destruction of the buildings and machinery of all plantations that resume work.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy and translation referred to.

Confidential.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2716

H A V A N A , January 16, 1896.

TRANSLATED by CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

HEADQUARTERS of the LIBERATING ARMY.

Plantation "MI ROSA", January 10, 1896.

Considering that the operations of the sugar crop have become suspended in the Western districts, and it being no longer necessary to burn the cane fields, I, therefore, issue the following order:

Article 1.- The burning of the sugar cane fields is hereby absolutely prohibited.

Article 2.- The severest penalties of the military and civil jurisdictions of the Revolution will be visited, regardless of rank and station in the Army, upon each and all who contravene this order.

Article 3.- The buildings and machinery will be destroyed of all plantations that, despite this humane order, resume work.

Article 4.- All the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, of whatever nationality, will be respected in their persons and agricultural occupations.

MAXIMO GOMEZ,

GENERAL in CHIEF.

Confidential.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 276.

H A V A N A , January 16, 1896.

COPY.

CIRCULAR-CUARTEL GENERAL DEL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR.

INGENIO "MI ROSA", Enero 10, 1896.

En consideracion á que ya queda suspendida la operacion de la zafra en las comarcas Occidentales, y por lo tanto no se hace necesario el incendio de los cañaverales, dispongo lo siguiente:-

Art.1.- Queda terminantemente prohibido en absoluto el incendio de los cañaverales.

Art.2.- Serán tratados cón la mayor severidad de la disciplina militar y el orden moral de la Revolucion los que contravinieran esta disposicion, cualquiera que sea su categoria ó situacion en el ejército.

Art.3.- Serán destruidas las fábricas y maquinarias de los Ingenios, que apesar de esta disposicion salvadora, intentaren emprender de nuevo sus trabajos.

Art.4.- Serán respetados en sus personas y en sus labores agrícolas todos los habitantes pacíficos de la Isla de Cuba, cualquiera que sea su nacionalidad.

El General en Gefe,

MAXIMO GOMEZ.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 23 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

- Mr. Foran

Ackd Feby 5, 1896

No. 2717.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 16, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Submitting to the consideration of the Department copy of a letter from Mr. Antonio Carrillo de Albornoz, a naturalized American citizen of Cuban birth.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2717.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 16, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to submit to the consideration of the Department a copy of a letter dated the 14th instant received from Mr. Antonio Carrillo de Albornoz, a naturalized american citizen of Cuban birth, protesting against the damages caused by the insurgents on his sugar plantations situated in Palmillas, Province of Matanzas.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,

Fenner P. Williams
Consul General.

1/ Enclosure.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2717.

H A V A N A , January 16, 1896.

COPY.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 14, 1896

R.O.WILLIAMS, Esq.,

UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL,

HAVANA, CUBA.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned, a citizen of the United States of America, with residence in the city of New York, N.Y., 134 W.64th street, and accidentally in this city of Havana, Cuba, has the honor to inform:

That he is the owner of the plantations dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane in Palmillas, province of Matanzas, Cuba, named "La Jicarita", "Las Calabazas" and "La Mascotte, which have been intentionally burned by the insurgents who are in arms against the spanish government, the 29th December last, destroying about 17.500 hundred weight of sugar cane and causing damages esteemed in $50.000, spanish gold.

At the same time consigns that through his plantations and its environs there are some armed parties of insurgents who forbid under severe punishment, not only doing in them any kind of work, but even to cut down the burned sugar cane, affording for this cause damages for $20.000, spanish gold.

In that respect, I have the honor to deliver the

prsent formal protest for $75.000, spanish gold, for damages suffered, begging of you to remit same to where it may be suitable.

I am, dear Sir, very respetfully yours,

(Signed) ANTONIO CARRILLO de ALBORNOZ.

Fili

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JAN 25 1896

√ To Ina and Jan 27 7

Acked Jany 29, 96

No. 2718.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Jan. 18th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Fine imposed on steamer 'Vigilancia' for alleged vagueness in her manifest.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2718.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 18th 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit to the consideration of the Department the copy of a letter received on the 16th instant from Messrs. Hidalgo & C., agents in this city of the "New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company", accompanying a memorial against the refusal, for alleged vagueness, of the consul general of Spain in New York to certify the manifest of the american S.S. "Vigilancia", which sailed from

from there for this port on the second instant and for which a fine has been imposed on the said steamer by the custom house of Havana.

I also beg to enclose
2/ copy and translation of my communication to the Governor General on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servt,
Lamm V. Williams
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 — Messrs. Hidalgo & C to Mr. Williams, Jan. 7.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor Generals, Jan. 17 -

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2718

H A V A N A , January 18 1896.

COPY.

HAVANA, Jany. 7, 1896.

RAMON O. WILLIAMS, Esq.,

U.S. Consul General,

Havana.

Dear Sir:

We beg to transmit to you the cablegram received from Messrs. James E. Ward and Co., of New York, onthe 3rd instant, which reads as follows:

"Consul refused sign manifest VIGILANCIA
"account vague words have protested Consul Williams
"about your protesting fine".

In view of which we have made out the protest which you will find under this cover, you are requested to do what you think necessary in behalf of our above mentioned friends.

We remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) HIDALGO and CO.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 278

H A V A N A , January 18, 1896.

Translation.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, Jan.17, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General of this Island.

Excellency:

In conformity with the instructions of my Government I have the honor to submit and recommend to the favorable consideration of Y.E. the accompanying memorial presented to you by Messrs. Hidalgo and Company, agents in this city at the instance of the owners in the United States of the "New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company", against the refusal, for alleged vagueness, of the consul general of Spain in New York to certify the manifest of the american steamship VIGILANCIA, which sailed from there for this port on the second instant and for which a fine has been imposed on the said steamer by the custom house.

In this connection I have to inform Y.E. that my Government has remonstrated through its Legation at Madrid before the Supreme Government of Spain against the application to american vessels of the recent order of the Intendancy General of this Island respecting commercial terms very usual in the manifests of vessels made in the english language, but which the Intendancy General considers vague. I have, therefore, to ask Y.E.

to please order the suspension of the fine on this steamer till the question as to vagueness of expression be settled by both Governments.

I avail myself of the occasion etc. etc.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2718.

H A V A N A , January 18, 1896.

COPY.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

HABANA, Enero 17 de 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Señor:

De conformidad con instrucciones de mi Gobierno tengo el honor de presentar y recomendar a la favorable consideracion de V.E.el adjunto memorial que a V.E.dirigen los Sres.Hidalgo y Ca.,agentes en esta plaza,a instancia de los dueños en los Estados Unidos de la "New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company"(Empresa de Vapores Correos entre New York y Cuba) contra el hecho de haber rehusado el Sr.Consul General de España en New York certificar el manifiesto del vapor americano VIGILANCIA,alegando que se empleaban en el mismo "palabras vagas",cuyo vapor salió de aquel puerto para este el dia dos del actual,habiendole impuesto la aduana de la Habana una multa por el referido concepto.

Apropósito del caso participo a V.E.que mi Gobierno ha reclamado,por conducto de la Legacion en Madrid,ante el Gobierno de S.M.,contra la aplicacion a buques americanos de la reciente orden de la Intendencia General de Hacienda de esta Isla respecto a los términos comerciales muy usuales en los manifiestos redactados en el

idioma ingles, los cuales la Intendencia General de Hacienda califica de "vagos". Ruego, pues, a V.E. se sirva disponer la suspension de la multa impuesta a este vapor hasta que ambos Gobiernos resuelvan el particular.

Aprovecho la ocasion etc. etc.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Rec'd Jany 27, 1896

No. 2719.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 18, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Reporting that General Campos delivered the Government of this Island last night to General Marin.

No. 2719.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 18, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that Captain General Arsenio Martinez Campos delivered the Government of this Island last night, commencing about 6 P. M., to Lieutenant General Sabás Marin.

It is understood that the command of General Marin is to be temporary and last till succeeded by Lieutenant General Camilo Polavieja.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lemuel O. Williams,
Consul General.

Ack'd & Copy to
Jacob E Solomon
Jany 27, 96

No. 2720.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 18, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 12 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to Charles S. Salmon, a native american citizen.

Mr Chellow
acct + file

No. 2720.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 18, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that at the arrival here last Sunday, the 12th instant, of the American steamer "Seneca", Stevens master, from New York, a passenger named Charles S. Salomon, native American citizen, was taken under arrest on reaching shore and searched, a letter having been found upon his person purporting to be an offer to the Cuban revolutionists of 10.000 to 50.000 Remington Rifles that

that had been displaced from the army of Denmark for a more rapid firing weapon; he was conducted and confined at police headquarters subject to the action of the Governor General, who ordered his return, as a friendly act towards the United States, and he was accordingly put by a police officer on board the "Saratoga", which soon after left for New York.

on the 13th inst.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramm O. Williams,
Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Confirmed Jany 22, 96
To Senator Call
Jan 21 96

Havana, January 19. 1896

FORM NO. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All **CABLE MESSAGES** received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: A5 Exchange Buildings.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	NO. OF WORDS.	FROM
2 Co	T	Br	39	Havana

RECEIVED at Washn DC 910p Jany 19th 1896

Secretary of State. Washn DC

Marcos Rodriguez Luis Domeillan father & and Luis Domeillan son naturalized American citizens arrested last Wednesday charged sedition rebellion have been subjected

Civil jurisdiction in accordance with Protocol seventy seven

Williams
Consul General

Mr. Chilton.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

TELEGRAM

Received

~~Department of State~~, Havana,

~~Washington,~~ Jany 20., 1896.

Confirmed Jany 24, 96

Secretary of State.
Washington,
D.C.

It is said that Scovel has returned to insurgent lines

Williams,
Consul General.

*Sent*_____, *189*_____*M.*

_____, *Operator.*

Confirmed with reply Jany 24, 96

Habana, January 20. 1896.

DEX BUREAU REC'D. JAN 21 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Form No. 8.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (20,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON: No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: A5 Exchange Buildings.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
189	W G H	Gort		Havana

RECEIVED at Washington D C Jan 20 1896

Assistant Secretary of state Washn

Please cable if records Department do show passport issued August twenty eighteen hundred eight one to Joseph L Cepero on certificate Naturalization now under trial military commission charged sedition rebellion Cuba

protection as American citizen

Williams

Consul General

Passport # 2429

July 1 - 1891

Joseph L Cepero.

From Foreland Passport Room

Key.

Nat Jany 30/96

No. 2721.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 20, 1896.

Copies for C&S

Mr. Williams.

to the

Department of State.

Submitting to the Department a telegram dated Jan. 19th at Key West and signed by Mr Otto, U.S. Commissioner.

No. 2721.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Jan. 20, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

On Sunday the 19th instant, I received a telegram saying:

"Key West, Jan. 19, 1896.
"American Consul Habana.
"Why was Marcos
"E. Rodriguez arrested
"on board Olivette last
"Wednesday. He is a
"naturalized citizen.
"Answer."
Otto, U.S. Commissioner.

Therefore, and supposing Mr. Otto to be a subordinate

subordinate of some other Department of the United States Government & beg to submit the above transcription for the Department's instruction to this Consulate General in accordance with that part of paragraph 130 of the Consular Regulations, a part of which says:

"This instruction "is especially applicable "to communications from "subordinates of other "Departments. Such "communications should "not be answered without "first obtaining permission "from the Department to do so."

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Ack'd Jany 29, 96

No. 2722.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Jan. 20th 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming telegram
of yesterday.

No. 2722.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 20th 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of yesterday reading as follows:

"Marcos Rodriguez,
"Luis Someillan, father,
"and Luis Someillan, Son,
"naturalized american
"citizens, arrested last
"Wednesday charged sedi-
"tion rebellion have been
"subjected civil jurisdiction
"in accordance with protocol
"seventy seven.

I am,
Sir,

Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Ack'd Feby 5, 96

No. 2723.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 20, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the arrest of Mr. Marcos E. Rodriguez, a naturalized american citizen.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2723.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 20th, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose for the information
of the Department a copy of
a communication addressed
by me to the Governor General
on the 17th instant in relation
to the arrest of Mr. Marcos D.
Rodriguez, a naturalized
citizen of the United States
of Cuban birth, in which I
asked for him the enjoyment
of the guarantees of the protocol
of the 12th of January, 1877;
and also a copy of the
answer thereto of the Secretary
General,

General, from which it appears that Mr. Rodriguez is charged with sedition and rebellion, the civil court of the Cathedral district of this city being encharged with the examination of the proceedings in his case. Mr. Rodriguez has been allowed an advocate for his defense in accordance with the protocol.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Robert B. Williams
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to Gov. General, Jan. 17 -
" 2 - Governor General to Mr. Williams, Jan. 17th.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2723.

H A V A N A , January 20, 1896.

Translation.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, Jan.17, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

It having come to my knowledge that Mr.MARCOS RODRIGUEZ, a citizen of the United States, has been arrested and is now detained at the police headquarters deprived of outside communication; I have, therefore, and in compliance with the instructions of my Government, to ask Y.E. to be pleased to inform me of the reasons of his arrest; and that I be allowed to communicate with him; and, also, that whatever may be the reasons of his arrest, the protocol of January 12, 1877, between the United States and Spain be strictly observed, with the complete enjoyment of its guarantees for his defense; and consequently to allow him to communicate freely with the lawyer and solicitor he may appoint.

I am, etc.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2728.

H A V A N A , January 20, 1896.

COPY.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
HABANA, Enero 17, 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador Gral.de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sr:

Habiendo llegado a mi conocimiento que el ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, Mr.MARCOS RODRIGUEZ, se halla detenido é incomunicado en la Jefatura de Policia; me veo en el caso de acudir a V.E., en cumplimiento de instrucciones de mi Gobierno, pidiendole se sirva participarme las causas de su arresto asi como que se me permita comunicar con dicho Sr.; y que cualesquiera que sean los motivos de su detencion se cumpla estrictamente con el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877 entre España y los Estados Unidos; y en consecuencia se le permita desde luego comunicar libremente con abogado y procurador de su eleccion.

Dios ,etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. [redacted]

With Despatch No. 170.

H A V A N A , January 20, 1896.

Translation.

The General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the Secretary.

HAVANA, 17 January, 1896.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your three communications of this date, and to inform you that the parties under arrest, Marcos Rodriguez, Luis Someillan y Azpeitia and Luis Someillan y Vidal, have been subjected for trial to the ordinary jurisdiction, on the suspicion of being guilty of acts of sedition and rebellion, the Judge of Instruction of the Cathedral district being encharged with the examination of the proceedings by virtue of a request of the prosecuting attorney of the Superior Court of Havana; and, also, that the accused may appoint advocate and solicitor for their defense, giving them personally the instructions which they may desire, at their prison, to which effect the President of the Superior Court of this Territory will be communicated to-day.

I am, etc.

(Signed) FRANCISCO CALVO MUÑOZ.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2725

H A V A N A , January 20, 1896.

COPY.

GOBIERNO GENERAL de la ISLA de CUBA.

De orden del Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General tengo el honor de acusar recibo de sus tres oficios,mamifestandole que los detenidos Marcos Rodriguez,Luis Someillan Azpeitia y Luis Someillan Vidal,estan sometidos a la jurisdiccion ordinaria como presuntos reos de los delitos de sedicion y rebelion; que el Juzgado de Instruccion del distrito de la Catedral conoce del sumario,en virtud de querella del Sr.Fiscal de S.M. de esta Audiencia,y que los procesados pueden nombrar procuradores y abogados que les representen y defiendan,dandoles personalmente,las instrucciones que deseen,en su prision,a cuyo efecto,con esta fecha,se oficiara al Sr.Presidente de la Audiencia de este territorio.

Dios etc etc.

(Signed) F.CALVO MUNOZ.

Sr.Consul Gral. Estados Unidos,

Presente.

Ackd Feby 5, 96

No. 2724.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 20, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Original
for Mr. Long

Relating to the arrest of
Mr. Luis Bonneillan, senior,
a naturalized american citizen.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2724.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 20th 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a copy of a communication addressed by me to the Governor General on the 17th instant in relation to the arrest of Mr. Luis Soneillan, Senior, a naturalized citizen of the United States of Cuban birth, in which I asked for him the enjoyment of the guarantees of the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877. The Secretary General answered me in

a

a communication on the same day, copy and translation of which accompany my previous despatch no. 2723 of this date, from which it appears that Mr. Soucillau is charged with sedition and rebellion, the civil court of the Cathedral district of this city being encharged with the examination of the proceedings in his case. I understand that Mr. Alfredo Zayas, of the Havana bar, has been engaged for his defense.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Fitzhugh Lee,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General, Jan. 17, 1896.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2724

H A V A N A , January 20, 1896.

Translation.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Having received information from Mrs. Josefina Someillan de Hernandez to the effect that her father Mr. LUIS SOMEILLAN y AZPEITIA, a citizen of the United States, has been arrested and is now detained at the police headquarters, and deprived of outside communication; I have, therefore, and in compliance with the instructions of my Government, to ask Y. E. to be pleased to inform me of the reasons of his arrest; and that I be allowed to communicate with him; and, also, that whatever may be the reasons of his arrest, the protocol of January 12, 1877, between the United States and Spain be strictly observed, with the complete enjoyment of its guarantees for his defense; and consequently to allow him to communicate freely with the lawyer and solicitor he may appoint.

I am, etc.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2724.

HAVANA, January 20, 1896.

COPY.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
Habana, Enero 17, 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Señor:

Habiendome participado la Sra.josefina Someillan de Hernandez que su Sr.padre, Mr.LUIS SOMEILLAN y AZPEITIA, ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, se halla detenido é incomunicado en la Jefatura de Policia; acudo a V.E., en cumplimiento de instrucciones de mi Gobierno, pidiendole se sirva informarme las razones de su arresto, asi como que se me permita comunicar con dicho Sr.; y que sean las que fuesen las causas de su arresto se cumpla estrictamente con el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877 entre España y los Estados Unidos, y en consecuencia se le permita desde luego comunicar libremente con abogado y procurador de su eleccion.

Dios etc.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS?

CONSUL GENERAL.

Mar 5 Feby 5, 96

No. 2725.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 20, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Copies sent Empress

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Relating to the arrest of Mr. Luis Sorucillan, junior, a naturalized american citizen.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2725.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 20, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose for the information
of the Department a copy
of a communication ad-
dressed by me to the Governor
General on the 17th instant
in relation to the arrest
of Mr. Luis Sonieillan,
junior, a naturalized citizen
of the United States of Cuban
birth, in which I asked
for him the enjoyment of
the guarantees of the protocol
of the 12th of January, 1877.
The Secretary General answered
me

me in a communication on the same day, copy and translation of which accompany my despatch no. 2723 of this date, from which it appears that Mr. Soucillan, junior, is charged with sedition and rebellion, the civil court of the Cathedral district of this city being encharged with the examination of the proceedings in his case. I understand that Mr. Alfredo Zayas, of the Havana bar, has been engaged for his defense.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

Lamon V. Williams,

Consul General.

1 Enclosure:

No. 1 — Mr. Williams to Gov. Genl., Jan. 17th —

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2735.

HAVANA, January 20, 1896.

Translation.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, Jan.17, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Mrs.Nelia de Miguel de Someillan advises me that her husband, Mr.LUIS SOMEILLAN y VIDAL, a citizen of the United States, has been arrested and is now detained at the police headquarters deprived of outside communication; I have, therefore, and in compliance with the instructions of my Government, to ask Y.E. to be pleased to inform me of the reasons of his arrest; and that I be allowed to communicate with him; and, also, that whatever may be the reasons of his arrest, the protocol of January 12, 1877, between the United States and SPain be strictly observed, with the complete enjoyment of its guarantees for his defense; and consequently to allow him to communicate freely with the lawyer and solicitor he may appoint.

I am, etc.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2725.

HAVANA, January 20, 1896.

COPY.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.

HABANA, Enero 17, 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Señor:

La Sra.Nelia de Miguel de Someillan me notifica que su esposo, Mr.Luis Someillan y Vidal, ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, se halla detenido é incomunicado en la Jefatura de Policia, por lo que acudo a la superior autoridad de V.E., cumplimentando instrucciones de mi Gobierno, pidiendole se sirva participarme los motivos de su detencion, asi como que se me permita comunicar con dicho Sr.; y que cualesquiera que sean las causas de sus arresto se cumpla estrictamente el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877 entre los Estados Unidos y España; y en consecuencia se le permita desde luego comunicar libremente con abogado y procurador de su eleccion.

Dios etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

To Spain Mex
Jan 29

No. 2726.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 21, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Antonio Olg
Madrid January 31, 1896

Enclosing two letters at the request of Mr. Antonio M. Yznaga, an american citizen.

No. 2726.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 21st, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Antonio M. Izquaga, an american citizen, residing at Sancti Spiritus, in this Island, I beg to enclose two letters: One addressed to the "Honorable the Secretary of State," and the other to "Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamont D. Williams,
Consul General

Enclosing letters as stated.

Ledcopy of Claim
+ memorandum of Indent
between Rev Hazelton
& Shaunbe Murrumbidgee
Aboriginal Council for Land
at Forrest Beach
20/-

Rev Hazelton

Richard Olney Esq.
Secretary of State
Washington.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JAN 28 1896

Copy & Trans

Sancti Spíritus, Cuba, January 13th 1896.

Sir.

Living, as I do, in a place where attorneys are scare, and, such as we have, are totally ignorant in matters pertaining to international laws, I am thrown on my own resources. I therefore hope you will excuse any irregularity on my part for thus imposing myself on your valuable time.

In my affidavit I have tried to state the facts as clearly as possible. Some of them are self evident; others it would be difficult to prove on straight evidence since the revolutionists have forbidden managers of places to inform owners or the government of their misdeeds on the penalty of death. On the other hand the Spanish authorities require that such information be given.

I have written to the Captain general on the subject requesting him to give me instructions and to relieve my managers of giving such information. In case my request is not granted I see no remedy but to abandon my places, as no manager, thrown as they are at the mercy of the insurgents, will be willing to continue in their position. I enclose a copy of said letter and its translation into english.

It strikes me that the Spanish Government is incurring in grave responsabilities in thus leaving foreigners property without due protection. Certainly the precedent established by that Government in claiming damages from Morocco on account of misdeeds perpetrated by lawless and insubordinate tribes will tell against them.

This precedent is but the enforcement of the general

Axiom which I understand exists in international law—
that the existing power is responsible for all acts of violence
either by loyal or disloyal subjects.

Again throwing myself on your indulgence,
I am with much respect,
Very sincerely yours.
Ant. M. Ignaga.

Sanctis Spiritus Enero 13 de 187-

Exmo Sr. D. Arsenio Martinez Campos.
Habana.

Mi distinguido General: Tengo necesidad de molestar la tan ocupada atencion de V.E. en estos momentos en que esa atencion se multiplica hacia tantas partes y en tan dificiles asuntos, no por que siempre he procurado estar dentro de la ley, como por que en mi condicion de ciudadano de los Estados Unidos me creo doblemente obligado á no burlar las leyes y disposiciones que emanan de las autoridades legales constituidas en el pais.

Poseo fincas rústicas en esta Isla en los terminos municipales de Ciego de Avila y Sancti Spiritus y desde que dió comienzo la actual lucha vil me veo á cada momento sin saber que hacer, por que para cumplir las disposiciones de su autoridad no ya solo expongo mis bienes, que aunque doloroso es sufrir perjuicios pudieran soportarse, sino que puedo ser causa de que empleados antiguos, de toda confianza, llenos de familia, sean victimas de los alzados en armas, por desobedecer las ordenes que de estos reciben. De aqui el que de muchos daños que llevo sufridos no haya podido dar parte, ni los avisos que doy á sus autoridades delegadas puedan ser por escrito, sino unicamente en la forma confidencial.

Quiero presentar á V.E. el caso siguiente,

que no dudo habrá resultado ya: los insurrectos ha-
cen, por ejemplo, un depósito de bueyes ó caballos
en una finca de mi propiedad y amenazan al
encargado con matarlo y destruir la finca si dá
parte, por que al dalo las fuerzas del Gobierno reco-
gerán los animales allí depositados. El encargado
viene, me dice lo que ocurre y me ruega, si opto por
dar el parte á pesar de las amenazas de los insur
rectos, mande quien lo sustituya, lo que sería muy
difícil ¿Que debo yo hacer en estas circunstancias?

En mi finca Santa Petronila está situado
el muelle del Embarcadero de Palo Alto que en
instancia fuge á disposicion de V.E. hace algunos
meses, el cual los insurrectos han reducido á ceni-
zas sin que hubiese llegado á colocarse el destaca
mento que el General Aldave me habia dicho
proyectaba colocar allí, el que desde luego hubiera
impedido la quema del Muelle; pues bien, de
ese hecho tan público no se atrevió mi encar-
gado á dar parte por las amenazas de los insurrec
tos.

Ruego, pues, á V.E. en vista de las manifes-
taciones aquí apuntadas tan ligeramente, tenga
la bondad de decirme, si debo en todos los casos dar
los partes que las disposiciones vigentes ordenan,
lo cual significará para mi el abandono mas
completo de mis intereses, ó que debo hacer en tales
circunstancias

Respetuosamente de V.E. atto S.S
Q. B. S. M.

Sancti Spiritus, January 13th 1896.

To His Excellency Arsenio Martinez Campos.

Havana.

My distinguished General- I feel the necessity of troubling your Excellency's highly occupied attention in moments in which such attentions are multiplied towards so many points and in such difficult affairs, not only because I try to be always within the spirit of the law but also because the circumstance of my being an American citizen puts me under double obligation in my endeavor not to defeat the purposes of the laws and disposition which emanate from the legally constituted Authorities of the Country.

I own Country places in this Island in the Municipal districts of Ciego de Avila and Sancti Spiritus and since this Civil war began I find myself at every moment without knowing what to do because in order to comply with the disposition which emanate from your authority I not only expose my property, which although painfull to receive such damages, they could be endured; but also because it may be the cause that old and trustworthy men in my employ be victims of those raised in rebellion on account of desobeying orders received from them. The consequence is that I have been unable to give due notice of many damages which I have received and that the information which I give to your delegated authorities is not in writing but by verbal confidence

I wish to present to your Excellency the follow-

ing case, which I have no doubt has already taken place: the insurgents make, for example, a deposit of horses and oxen in one of my places and threaten the manager with death and the destruction of the propiesty if he gives information, because by so doing Government troops would seize the Animals there deposited. The manager comes to me, tells me what has happened and requests me, in case I choose to give the information notwithstanding the threats from the insurgents, to send some one to relieve him, which would be quite a difficult thing to find. What ought I to do under such circumstances?

At the harbor of Palo Alto in my farm Santa Petronila is situated the wharf, the use of which I offered Your Excellency in a written document a few months since. The insurgents have reduced it to ashes. The detachment of troops which General Aldave told me he thought of placing there was convenient. - Well, of such a notorious fact, my manager has not dared give information on account of the threats from the insurgents.

I beseech Your Excellency, in view of the manifestations so lightly touched, to have de goodness of telling me if I should, in all cases, give the information which the disposition in force ordain, which signifies to me the absolute abandonment of my propiety or what am I to do under such circumstances.

Respectfully &c

To the Honorable the Secretary of State
of the United States of America.
Washington.

Sir.

I beg leave to inform you of the following facts:

That I am an American Citezen, having declared my intentions to become one in the City of New York in the year 1867 and subsequently, and when of age, I was duly sworn and was admitted, as such an American citizen in the City of New York, and that I am inscribed as an american citezen at the United States Consulate of Havana.

That although I have resided in the States for over 24 years, my present residence is at Sancti Spiritus, near the port of Tunas de Zaza.

That I am owner of two cattle farms, one named "Rio Abajo," situated in the Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus, at about 15 miles southwest of the aforesaid City.— This farm has an area of 5.500 acres of land, valued at about $ 22.000 not counting the improvements thereon, which consist of a wire fence enclosing the whole farm and several other wire fences which subdivide the

place into fourteen sections. The cost of said fences is about $ 9.000. The buildings and other improvements on the place have cost about $ 15.000. Making the total value of this piece of real estate the sum of $ 46.000.

I own cattle on this place valued at about $ 17.000.

That I own another farm named "Santa Petronila" and known on the map of this Island as "Palo Alto," situated in the Municipal District of Ciego de Avila, on the southern coast of the Island and at about 24 miles southwest of Ciego de Avila. - This farm has an area of about 11.700 acres of land, more than half of which is fenced in. The value of this land I calculate at about $ 34.000. The improvements on the same at $ 11.000 and the cattle on this place at $ 9.000.

That on this place and at the port known on the map of this Island as "Palo Alto" and wholely owned by me I own a wharf which cost over $ 20.000 and a warehouse which cost $ 1.000.

That in this warehouse I owned machinery and other agricultural implements valued at about $ 3.000.

That since this civil war began and up to date I have received damages from the insurgents in the following form:

On my place called Rio Abajo. damages to my fences to the amount of over $2.000.- Cattle slaughtered and otherwise run astray to the amount of $ 5.000.- 42 horses taken from the place valued at $2.000, and over and above the aforesaid damages a threatening order to tear down my fences otherwise they will destroy everything.

That on the farm called Santa Petronila" I have received damages to the amount of about $4.000 and the same threat if I do not tear down all the fences on the place

And lastly on the 12th of November a party of insurgents burned and totally destroyed my wharf, warehouses and contents of the same, doing damages to the full amount of $24.000.

I think it is my duty after informing you of the facts already stated to furthermore call your attention to another order of facts, closely connected with those stated.

The insurgents have taken 53 horses from my places. I have subsequently seen many of them doing cavalry duty

in the Spanish ranks and I am not allowed to claim them because an order of Captain General Martinez Campos by which it is decreed that horses taken from the insurgents are to be considered as booty and their owners have no right to them.

I would also, inform you that in the early beginning of this civil war I offered General Martinez Campos in a written document handed to him by the Mayor of this City, the free use of my wharf (which is recognised as the best built wharf in the Southern coast) for the full duration of the civil war and that I have received no answer whatever to so liberal an offer.

Furthermore I would state that since this war began I have not received due protection to my property it being a notorious fact that on only one occasion and merely on transit have any Spanish troops been at my place called "Santa Petronila," having remained but a few hours; and that they have never been on my other place called "Rio Abajo," nor at my wharf.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that I own securities in the City of New York and real estate in the

City of New Orleans, where I am a registered voter; facts upon which I lay particular stress as I do not wish to be considered one of many who have become American Citizens for the sole purpose of seeking Federal protection after committing unlawful acts in foreign countries, do not pay taxes, and are always ready to claim a right but never feel bound to fulfill any of the obligations which a good citizen should always be solicitous of performing

I am not versed in questions of international law, but if it be so that the ruling power is responsible for all acts of violence either of loyal or disloyal subjects and furthermore if it can be proved as I certainly can easily do, that my property has not been duly protected I feel warranted in thus addressing myself to you in the hope that through your department I may find due redress.

I am, sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant.

Ant.o M. Zaraga.

Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, January 13th 1896.

over

U. S. Consular Agency

at Zaza, January 13/1896.

Before me P. D. Bezzi, this thirteenth day of January in the year of our Lord 1896. personaly appeared Antonio McGregor who being by me duly sworn, did subscribe the foregoing statement in my presence and make oath to the truth of the same

Witness my hand and seal at Santo Spiritus the day and year above written.

P. D. Bezzi.

Ack'd Feby 29, 96

No. 2727.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 27th 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing translation of letter received from General Martinez Campos on leaving for the Peninsula.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2727.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 21st, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I beg to accompany herewith a copy and translation of the courteous and friendly letter sent me yesterday morning by captain general Martinez Campos, notifying me of his delivery of the Government of this Island to Lieutenant General Sabas Marin. Later in the day, 3 p.m., I called on the general at the Palace and bade him good bye, and availed myself of the occasion to thank him for the

the uniform kindness he has shown me both officially and personally during his command of the Island.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Letter referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

with Despatch No. 2727

H A V A N A , January 21, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the ISLAND OF CUBA.

HABANA, 20 January, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States of America,

Present.

Sir:

Authorized by the Government of H.M.I have delivered the Government of this Island to the Lieutenant General D.Sabas Marin, and I have the honor to bid you farewell on leaving for the Peninsula and to reiterate to you the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration; having also to say that from not knowing your residence I did not do this yesterday in person.

I am, etc.

(Signed) ARSENIO MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2727.

H A V A N A ,January 21, 1896.

COPY.

GOBIERNO GENERAL de la ISLA DE CUBA.

Autorizado por el Gobierno de S.M.,he hecho entrega del Gobierno General de esta Isla al Excmo.Sr.Teniente General D.Sabas Marin,y tengo el honor de despedirme de V.S.para la Peninsula y de reiterarle los sentimientos de mi mas distinguida consideracion; debiendo manifestarle que por no saber su domicilio no lo hice ayer personalmente.

Dios etc.

HABANA,20 Enero,1896.

(Signed) ARSENIO MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos de America.

Ack'd fish
Ack'd Jany 29, 96

No. 2728.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 27th 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Call on general Sabas Marin, the new governor and captain general of this Island.

No. 2728.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 21st, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that I called yesterday to pay my respects to general Sabas Marin, the new governor and captain general of this Island, and to say that I was most cordially received, the pleasure of the occasion having been enhanced by our previous acquaintance and friendly intercourse during his previous command of this Island.

I am,
Sir,

Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Robert A. Williams,
Consul General.

Ack'd Jany 29/96

No. 2729.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 21, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's telegram of the 18th instant relating to Sylvester Scovel, newspaper Correspondent.

No. 2729.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 21st, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the department's telegram of the 18th instant, received Sunday the 19th, directing me to report the facts respecting the situation and treatment of Sylvester Scovel, newspaper correspondent, said to have been arrested in Habana and banished, to which I replied in substance, that from what I could learn he had gone back to the insurgent lines.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Lucien D. Williams
Consul General.

Ack'd file

Ack'd Jany 29/96

Confidential.

No. 2730.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 21, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. of STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Remarks made by Captain General Martinez Campos last Saturday afternoon, the 18th instant, to the reporters of the Havana press who called to pay him their respects on the eve of his departure for Spain.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.

No. 2730.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Janiy. 21st, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I enclose for the information of the Department a copy and translation of the remarks made by the captain general Martinez Campos last Saturday afternoon, the 18th instant, to the reporters of the Havana press who called to pay him their respects on the eve of his departure for Spain. These remarks were taken down by one of the reporters present but they have not been published.

I am,

am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramm A. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy and translation
referred to.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2730

H A V A N A ,January 21. 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

----------oOo---------

Here will be fulfilled what is historic in Spain: the loss of the Americas by the Spaniards themselves.The general who wishes to govern under the direction of corner gocers is lost,as is Cuba if the Spaniards do not submit and obey the Government,for the enemy commands many elements.

I wish to leave this hell (infierno) for the reasons that I have mentioned and for the felony of parties. They wish the repetition of horrors,such as they asked for under these balconies when they demanded the shooting of the students which has left a stigma on those who demanded it and on the authorities that consented to it.

I would have said nothing if a newspaper had not published on the third of this month that I had asked for my relief. My relief! Ah! if this were a province like those of the Peninsula I would give them all they want of my relief and their mutinies.

----------oOo----------

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2730.

H A V A N A , January 21, 1896.

COPY.

Aqui se cumplirá lo que es histórico en España: que las Américas se pierdan por los españoles. El general que quiera gobernar dejándose imponer por los bodegueros está perdido, como lo está Cuba si los españoles no se doblegan y obedecen á la Autoridad, porque el enemigo tiene muchos elementos.

Deseo salir de este infierno por lo que he dicho y por la felonia de los partidos.

Quieren que se repitan horrores como el de pedir bajo estos balcones el fusilamiento de los estudiantes que fué un borron para los que lo pidieron y para las autoridades que lo consintieron.

Nada hubiera dicho, si un periodico no hubiera publicado que el dia 3 habia telegrafiado pidiendo mi relevo. ¡Mi relevo! ¡Ah! si esto fuera una provincia como las de la Peninsula yo les daria relevos y motines.

Recd Jany 29, 96

No. 2731.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 22, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing address issued by general Campos on delivering the command of this Island to general Martinez.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2731.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 22d, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy and translation of the address issued by captain general Martinez Campos to the generals, chiefs, officers and soldiers of the regular army, volunteers and fire-men, on delivering the command of this Island, the 17th instant, to general Sabas Marin, by order of the Government at Madrid.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lunn B. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2731.

H A V A N A , January 22, 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

----------oOo--------

From LA LUCHA of January 18, 1896.

DEPARTURE of GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

ADDRESS to the generals, chiefs, officers and soldiers, volunteers and firemen:

The Government of H.M. (whom God preserve) has ordered me to deliver the command to the most worthy general Sabas Marin. Having had to perform the duties of Governor General and Commander in chief, I had to respond at the same time to the duties, civil and military, of both: I have not been fortunate in the second, notwithstanding your valor and sufferings: and in the first have not considered it wise to follow the war policy recommended by the constitutional and reform parties of this Island, for my conscience forbade me. Therefore, I represented these facts to the consideration of the Government at Madrid, which encharged with the care of the supreme interests of the Nation, and comprehending the incompatibility existing between those parties and myself,

and inspiring itself in the purest patriotism, has determined on the change of command.

I regret greatly to separate myself from you who have given me so many proofs of affection: and regret it the more, from not having been able, because of my double duties, to share with you the fatigues, privations and dangers that became me as General in chief: if in me there have been deficiencies as general in chief, your valor, your discipline, your sufferings and your constant eagerness to give your lives for your country, have almost compensated for them.

I feel proud of having commanded you and do not need to entreat you to continue, as to the present, in the display of the same qualities under the orders of my dear friend and companion general Marin, who will know how to lead you to victory and to the attainment of peace for Cuba and tranquility for the Mother Country.

HABANA, 17 January, 1896ñ

ARSENIO MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch no. 2731.
Habana, January 22, 1896.

"LA LUCHA."

January 18. 1896.

Despedida del General Campos

Sres. Generates, Jefes, Oficiales y soldados, Volunturios y Bomberos.

El Gobierno de S. M. (q. D. g.), ha dispuesto entregue el mando al dignísimo General D. Sabas Marín. Ejerciendo á la vez los cargos de Gobernador General y General en Jefe, tenía que responder á los dos: no he sido afortunado apesar de vuestro valor y sufrimientos, en el segundo; no he acertado en el primero á seguir la política de guerra que la opinión de los partidos constitucional y reformista querían que siguiese, y que mi conciencia me impedía seguir; expuse estas consideraciones al Gobierno, quien sabiamente, y encargado de velar por los altos intereses de la patria, y comprendiendo la incompatibilipad que entre los dos partidos y yo existía, se ha inspirado en altas miras de patriotismo.

Mucho siento separarme de vosotros que tantas pruebas de afecto me habéis dado: siento más el no haber, por mi doble cargo, compartido con vosotros las fatigas, privaciones y peligros, en la medida que correspondía como General en Jefe: si en mí ha habido deficiencias como General en Jefe, vuestro valor, vuestra disciplina, vuestros sufrimientos y el constante anhelo de dar vuestra vida por la patria, ha casi desvanecido aquellas.

Orgulloso me siento de haberos mandado y no necesito encareceros sigáis como hasta aquí bajo las órdenes de mi querido amigo y compañero el general Marín, que sabrá conduciros á la victoria y devolver la paz á Cuba y la tranquilidad á la Madre Patria.

Habana 17 de enero de 1896.

ARSENIO MARTÍNEZ DE CAMPOS.

Copy.

Ack'd

Ack'd Jany 29, 96

Confidential.
No. 2732.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 22, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Relating to the doings
of the insurgents in the provinces
of Habana, Pinar del Rio
and Matanzas.

Confidential.
No. 2732.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 22, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch No. 2712 of the 15th instant in relation to the doings of the insurgents in the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio, I have now to report that according to the newspaper accounts, and the rumors in circulation, though general skirmishes have since occurred between the government troops and the insurgents, the latter seem

to

to continue in having their own way throughout the rural districts. It is reported that Máximo Gomez, their general in chief, has been for the last several days in the vicinity of San José de las Lajas, a town situated in the turnpike leading from Havana to Güines; and that one of his columns, composed of 1500 men, is reported as near as Cotorro on the same turnpike, only about 8 miles from the city of Havana. They have also been reported in the vicinity of Marianao, on another turnpike leading from Havana to Pinar del Rio. Antonio Maceo is said to be with his command near the city of Pinar del

del Rio; and José Macedo with his men at Limoeiro near Matanzas, comes from the east.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Robert N. Williams
Consul General.

File

No 2433.

U. S. Consulate General.
Rivière, January 22, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 28 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of
Department's instructions
numbered from 1223 to 1230,
inclusive.

No 2733.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana January 22, 1896

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1223 to 1230, inclusive

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Ask. Confirm telegram

Habana

January 24. 1896

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Ackd Jany 27/96.

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All **CABLE MESSAGES** received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

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CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
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39

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
3 Co	K.	So	39	Havana Govt

RECEIVED at Washn DC 7 45 Pm Jan 24 1896

Assistant secretary of State Washington D C
The Superior court refuses to furnish a certified copy of the proceedings in the trial of Sangaily I am translating the correspondence for transmission to you

Williams
Consul General

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 30 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Copied
Ltr
File

No. 2734.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 25th, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of a Department's telegram relating to Mr Julio Sanguily and confirming mine of yesterday.

No. 2734.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 25, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's telegram of the 23d instant, received yesterday, reading:

"When duly certified
"copy of record in Julio
"Sanguily's case be ex-
"pected, requested in my
"number 1203 December
"Seventh last"; to

which I answered by telegraph as follows:

"The Superior Court
"refuses to furnish
a

"a certified copy of
"the proceedings in the
"trial of Sailguily.
"I am translating the
"correspondence for
"transmission to you."

I beg to add that the Superior Court assigns for its refusal the want of jurisdiction.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servt,
Ramm O. Williams
Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 30 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd Jany 31/96

No. 2735.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 25, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to Mr Joseph L. Capers, an american citizen under the arrest upon the charge of supposed complicity in the present insurrectional movement

2 Enclosures

No. 2735.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 25, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my telegram of the 20th instant, reading:

"Please cable if records "Department show passport "issued August twenty "eighteen hundred eighty "one to Joseph L. Cepero, on "certificate naturalization, "now under trial military "jurisdiction charged "sedition rebellion claims "protection as American "citizen; due to which the Department was pleased

to

answer as follows:

"Passport issued
"Cepero July one eighty
"one;". I now have
the honor to enclose copy
1/ and translation of my
Communication of the 22d
instant to the Governor and
Captain General asking the
inhibition of his trial by
court martial, and his
transfer to the civil or
ordinary jurisdiction, as
agreed by the Protocol of
Jan. 12, 1877. I also beg
2/ to enclose copy and transla-
tion of the Governor General's
answer thereto.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant
Ramm O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.
Copies and translations referred to.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2735.

H A V A N A , January 25 1896.

Translation.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, January 22, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of this Island.

Excellency:

This consulate general having been informed that Mr.JOSEPH L.CEPERO, an American citizen, has been arrested and subjected for trial to the military jurisdiction, upon the charge of supposed complicity in the present movement against the public peace of this Island; I have, therefore, in compliance with the instructions of my Government to ask Y.E. to please order the inhibition of his trial by court martial, and his transfer to the civil or ordinary jurisdiction for trial, as agreed by the protocol of the 12th January, 1877, between the United States and Spain, because of this american not having been captured with arms in hand, with permission to name such advocate and solicitor as he may choose, in accordance with the terms of said agreement.

For the information of Y.E.I append at foot a statement of the facts of the naturalization of Mr. CEPERO in the United States.

I avail myself of the occasion to reiterate to

Y.E. the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

COPY referred to:

Register of American citizens kept at the U.S. Consulate at Cienfuegos:

No.17.- July 20,1881.- Place of birth: Cuba.- Naturalized in the Superior Court of Buffalo,N.Y.,1881.- Age:22 years; height:5 feet 11 inches; eyes: black; nose:slightly aquiline; hair:black; mouth:small; complexion:dark; face:long. Passport issued July 1,1881; number of same:2429. Certificate of citizenship issued at Cienfuegos on July 20,1881. Duplicate of same issued Jan.20,1883. Ditto,ditto,Jan.6,1893. Ditto,ditto on Aug.6,1895.-(Signed) Owen Mac Garr,Consul of the United States at Cienfuegos.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2735.

H A V A N A, January 25, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, 22 de Enero de 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador y Capitan General de esta Isla.

Excmo.Sr.;

Teniendo este consulado general conocimiento de que el ciudadano americano, Mr.JOSEPH L.CEPERO, ha sido detenido y sometido a la jurisdiccion militar para ser juzgado por suponersele complicado en los actuáles sucesos de esta Isla; acudo a V.E., cumpliendo con instrucciones de mi Gobierno, pidiendo se sirva V.E.inhibir la jurisdiccion militar del conocimiento de esta causa ordenando a la vez su traslado a la jurisdiccion civil u ordinaria, de acuerdo con el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877 entre los Estados Unidos y España, no habiendo sido capturado este ciudadano americano con armas en la mano, permitiendole nombrar abogado y procurador de su eleccion de acuerdo con lo prevenido en dicho Convenio.

Para el conocimiento de V.E.copio al pié del presente escrito un extracto de los antecedentes de naturalizacion en los Estados Unidos de Mr.CEPERO.

Aprovecho la oportunidad, Excmo.Señor, para reiterar

a V.E.los sentimientos de mi mas distinguida consideracion y personal aprecio.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

COPIA que se cita:

Registro de ciudadanos del Consulado de los Estados Unidos en Cienfuegos:

No.17- Julio 20 de 1881.- Lugar de macimiento:Cuba. Naturalizado en el Superior Court de Buffalo,N.Y.,1881. Edad:22años; estatura: 5 pies 11 pulgadas; ojos:negros; nariz: ligeramente aguileña; cabellos:negros; boca: pequeña; complexion :trigueña; cara:larga. Pasaporte expedido en Julio 1,1881; numero del mismo:2429. Cert de ciudadania expedido en Cienfuegos Julio 20,1881. Duplicado idem Enero 20,1883. Idem,idem Enero 6,1893. Idem, idem Agosto 6,1895. Hay una firma que dice:-- Owen Mac. Garr,Consul de los Estados Unidos.

Enclosure No. 2.

with Despatch No. 1295

H A V A N A , January 24 1896.

TRANSLATION.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

HABANA, January 24, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

By order of H.E. the Governor General I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your attentive communication of the 22nd instant, soliciting the inhibition of the military jurisdiction from the cognizance of the case it is now instituting against Mr. JOSEPH L. CEPERO, and its transfer to the ordinary or civil courts in accordance with the protocol of the 12 January, 1877, and to say in reply that a copy of your said comunication has been remitted under this date to the Captain General for his information and to serve him in making his decision in answer to your petition.

I am, etc.

(Signed) FCO. CALVO MUNOZ.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2705.

H A V A N A , January 25, 1896.

COPY.

GOBIERNO GENERAL de la ISLA de CUBA.

SECRETARIA GENERAL.

De orden del Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General tengo el honor de acusar a V.S.recibo de su atento escrito fecha 22 del corriente,interesando que se inhiba la jurisdiccion militar del conocimiento de la causa que instruye por detencion de D.JOSEPH L.CEPERO,y que se someta a los Tribunales ordinarios de acuerdo con el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877; debiendo significarle que con esta fecha se remite al Excmo.Sr.Capitan General copia de su referido escrito para que obre sus efectos en la causa a que se refiere y sirva de fundamento a las resoluciones que se dicten en virtud de la reclamacion de V.S.

Dios etc., Habana 24 Enero,1896.

(Signed) Francisco Calvo Muñoz.

Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS

Desk file

Ack'd Feby 11, 96

Confidential.
No. 2736.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Jan. 28, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 3, 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing copies of two personal letters dated, respectively, the 16th and 24th instant, at the Sugar plantation "La Rosa."

2 Enclosures.

Confidential.

No. 2736.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 28th, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose and commend to your perusal the copies of two personal letters, dated, respectively, the 16th and 24th instant, at the Sugar plantation "La Rosa", whose lands join the tours of Govellanos in this Island.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2736.

H A V A N A , January 28, 1896.

Strictly confidential.

Copy.

Yngenio "SANTA ROSA", January 16,1896

My Dear Mr.Williams.

I want tp prove to you how un-reliable are the reports of the war that we read in the papers,both in Havana and in the United States. According to these,the insurgents always are worsted and run away. But I have had occasion of being posted by eye witnesses of three engagements and in all three the troops did the running away and got the worst of it. At the famouns battle of Coliseo which the Spanisrda claim as a victory,Maximo Gomez waited for Martinez Campos in the Estate "Audaz", a few shots were fired on both sides and the insurgents blew the signal to attack with the machetes. The firing instantly ceased,and the troops ran to find shelter in the stone walls where formerly was the batey of the estate "Audaz". Martinez Campos lost twelve soldiers wounded by the machetes and the insurgents had one killed and three wounded. Maximo Gomez left Martinez Campos hiding behind the stone walls of the "Audaz",and proceeded to the"Coliseo;which is close to the Audaz and burned at his leisure almost every house of the Coliseo.

In the "Lucha" of the 4th,there is a report of an engagement between a lieutenant,Francisco Paula Garcia, with some volunteers,and a party of forty insurgents;that six insurgents were killed and horses and arms were taken.

The truth is, that there was no engagement. The Lieutenant went to the b[illegible] the [illegible] estate "ALCANCIA", with a number of volunteers and in the negro quarters arrested twenty three blacks and chinamen. They were all tied elbow to elbow and conducted to the estate "Aurora", and in the "colonia" of Don Ygnacio,-a Vizcaino,- fourteen of the twenty three were shot down in cold blood and nine were let loose.

Mr/

On the following day Don Ygnacio found the bodies of the fourteen lying in his fields, he had them carried to the bed of a dry river, made one pile of ten and another of four bodies, and threw a little earth over them.

One of my "colonos" complained of the stench that reached his house and I went personally to investigate and was horrified to find the bodies exposed to view and with signs of having been eaten by animals. I questioned one of the principal Spaniardsof Jovellanos, and he told me that the volunteers had killed six "plateados", who were robbing all the neighbors. It is true that the negroes of the "Alcancia" driven by hunger, would go at night and steal, but they committed no murder and had a right to be tried, and not be shot down like dogs after being tied.

A man with spurs on, was caught in Jovellanos and because he had some medicine in his pocket, he was shot at night and buried before daylight, so that no one could identify him.

The Captain of the Guardia Civil, Radaban, according to the papers had an engagement with a large part of insurgents and he had to retreat before superior forces, but the truth is that he saved himself and his followers

after having had four wounded, by running as fast as the horses could carry them.

On the 14th instant the insurgents fired the cane of the estate "Junco", very close to Jovellanos, and parties of insurgents were seen on the estate "Almagro", but no one went to molest them.

Yesterday, the 15th, the cane fields of the "Carlota" were fired, and the forces from Jovellanos went in search of the insurgents, but notwithstanding the marked signals of the tremendous fire, they could not be found.

A few days ago, I noticed a fire in the estate "Barberia", that threatened my place. I went with a few hands and put the fire out. The authorities in Jovellanos, as well as in Cimarrones were watching the fire, but no one came to my aid. When the fire was out, I asked the owner of the cane that was burning, why he did not go to help and put the fire out. He answered that he was afraid of a shot. Some neighbors who should have gone to help me, also said that they were afraid.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Cristobal N.Madan.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2736.

H A V A N A , January 28, 1896.

Strictly confidential.

Copy.

Yngenio "LA ROSA", January 24th, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Williams.

The situation here is more critical every day. Today we have no kind of protection, either military or judicial, we are at the mercy of all evil-doers. If we are attacked by robbers, insurgents, or "plateados", and ask for assistance in Jovellanos or Cimarrones, we are answerd by the authorities that they have no force with which to aid us.

Last night we noticed a fire which seemed to be in cane on my lands. I ordered the bell to call the alarm for fire, and went with fifteen hands as far as my boundary line, where I saw that the house of a neighbor was al ablaze and that we could do nothing but see it burn, and I returned to the Batey. My bell can easily be heard at night from Jovellanos and Cimarrones, but all the neighbors seemed to have been struck dumb and blind, because they neither heard my bell nor saw the tremendous blaze of the fire.

Later in the night, at about half past twelve, I was awakened by my watchman who said to me that a party of insurgents wanted to see me. I answered that I would come down directly. As I opened the door, four men walked in and about twelve remained outside. The leader said that he was Demetrio Rodriguez, that he belonged to the party of Luis Roban. He wanted all the fire arms that I had on

the place. I told him that I could not let him have them because I held those arms through an act of confidence, that the General Government at Havana had conceded to me the permission to have certain arms for my protection against robbers, and that I had signed a petition, alleging my american citizenship, and besides I had applied to the influence of friends to get the license. Mr. Rodriguez and others of the party threatened and argued, but I held my own and then he said that I could give up the arms without any responsibility, because I did so, pressed by superior force. They determined to search the house and I handed my keys to the chief. They went through every article of furniture and carried away a few trilfles, such as my over-coat, an old gold watch that my father used to have, and all my shoes. They also took four horses. At the store of the chinaman, they helped themselves to all the dry goods, canned provisions, shoes, etc, etc? They did not get the fire arms, except a revolver which I carried. They left grumbling and returned at seven in the morning and ransacked the house but with no better result, and finally left.

My situation here today is very difficult, because I dare not make use of any fire arms, for if the intruders are insurgents, then I and my place are doomed. If any "plateados" or robbers come to the place, they find me unarmed, because I have the arms hidden fearing the insurgents who will carry them away.

While the insurgents were in my batey, a man who was coming from Jovellanos saw them and returned to Jovellanos giving the alarm, but no one came, and further, the Comandante Militar said to me, that I need not count on

any aid, because they had not force enough to defend the village, much less to send to the country.

The falsity of the reports published in the papers is causing great evil, and the people in general through ignorance of the actual state of affairs, do not take measures to put an end to this war of ruin and distruction.

According to the accounts in the papers the Spanish troops always come out victorious, no matter how badly licked.

The reporters can write what they please and invent at leisure for there is no danger of contradiction.

I see but one hope of salvation, and that is autonomy through American intervention, and without this, there is nothing but ruin.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) Cristobal N.Madan.

P.S. I enclose a letter that I wrote on the 16th but did not send because I fear that my letters are tampered with, and this one will be certified.

C.N.M.

Mr Adee
Mr Christian

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Confidential
No. 2737.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Jan. 28, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 3. 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

acted
Feb. 11. 96

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing copy of a paper brought to me by several Cuban gentlemen, which they beg me to present through the Department in support of their solicitation of its perusal by the President of the United States.

One enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2737.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 28, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Without comment or any reference to my despatches sent to the Department during the last twenty years on the economic condition of Cuba, I have the honor to enclose a verbatim copy of a paper brought to me by several Cuban gentlemen of the highest respectability and, withal, representatives of the planting and industrial classes of this Island

which

which they beg me to present through the Department in anxious solicitation of its perusal by the President of the United States.

I am, Sir,
Most respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lamm C. Williams,
Consul General

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy referred to.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2737.

H A V A N A ,January 28, 1896.

COPY.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

It is not only for the sake of humanity and civilization that the attention of the United States Government is engaged in this matter.

There are,besides,many legitimate american interests which are now suffering severely and most unjustly,on account of the manner in which the war against Spain is conducted by the insurgents.

All laws of civilized warfare are being forgotten in the present struggle. The peaceful sugar industry,on which the life of Cuba depends,is forbidden by the insurgents. Railroad traffic,both of passengers and merchandise,is daily interrupted. The railroad properties, both fixed and movable,are destroyed by fire and otherwise, and passenger and freight trains are daily fired upon. It should seem that the war is waged more against the island of Cuba than against Spain. Probably one third of the sugar cane crop has already been destroyed by fire. Not even the property of foreigners is respected. This willful destruction of property and the systematic, and as yet,succesful opposition,to all labor in the sugar plantations,is presently carried to such an extent, that this Cuban war,as now carried on,is scarcely any

On the evening of April 28th last

thing more than the realization of anarchism.

The purely american interests which are specially engaged in the question are:

1st.- Many valuable sugar plantations, owned by american citizens have had one part of their cane crop destroyed by fire; and the making of sugar with the unburned cane is now forbidden by the insurgent chiefs, under penalties which deter every planter in Cuba from any attempt to work on his plantation.

2nd. Bankers and merchants in the United States are creditors of cuban planters and merchants which are being utterly ruined by the actual system of useless and deliberate destruction of cane fields and railroad property.

3rd. All commercial relations between Cuba and the United States will come to an end; because, if the insurgents succeed in their scheme of preventing all work on the sugar plantations, the consequence will soon be a real famine in Cuba, without the possibility of importing any american food; as the production and exportation of sugar is, besides the less important tobacco industry, the only means which this Island possesses of making payments for her imports of foreign products.

The Cuban Junta sitting in New York and other american cities are very popular among the people of the United States, under the belief that the cuban insurrection is a struggle for liberty and better laws; and, under this belief, public sentiment is in favor of supplying the insurgents with arms. But should not the system of anarchism and of useless destruction of private property

belonging to the peaceful population, both native and foreign, be superseded by a more humane and civilized system, the sentiments, and the opinion of the american people will certainly change before long.

The most important feature of the present situation in Cuba is the necessity that work on the sugar plantation should begin as soon as possible, without loss of time.

About one fourth of the total sugar crop ought already to be manufactured; and, practically, not only has no sugar been made as yet, but it is indeed impossible, under the present circumstances, to foresee when will planters be able to begin this year the work of sugar making.

Sugar must be manufactured in Cuba from the middle of December to the middle of May (before the rainy season sets in). It is still possible, should the grinding of the cane begin during the second half of February, to work the cane that has been left unburnt; but, even in this case, the cuban sugar crop of 1896 would be reduced to about one half of an average crop.

Should, however, no grinding take place, which is the end that the insurgents have in view, no sugar would, in this extreme case, be manufactured at all in Cuba during the present year.

Nor is this all that the insurgent chiefs threaten to do against the planters. For it is already hinted that besides prohibiting the manufacture of sugars, it is

their intention to lay and collect a money tax on all sugar plantations. Impossible and absurd as this may be, it is feared that the scheme is in contemplation.

The forbidding of all industrial work is something unheard of in the history of human revolutions; and no less so would be the attempt to collect a money tax on plantations that are more or less burdened with debts, and where the manufacture of sugar is forbidden by the same power which intends to lay and collect taxes. This shows the extremity to which the Cuban revolution may go.

The majority of the insurgent army is composed of colored men, although the rate of the two classes of the cuban population is two thirds of white and one third of colored inhabitants. As all the sugar plantations are now closed, the working population, and most particularly the negro laborers, has been obliged, by actual hunger, to augment artificially the number of insurgent soldiers.

The influence and action of the United States Government could be most usefully directed towards the attainment of the following ends:

1st.- That the industrial work of sugar making in the plantations begins at once, without any hindrance either from the insurgent chiefs or from the Cuban Junta sitting in New York; as these two revolutionary powers are responsible for the useless waste and destruction above explained, and for the stoppage of the sugar industry.

2nd.-To induce the insurgent leaders to give up the idea of political independence, for which Cuba is utterly unprepared. It is a mad dream to imagine that this Island may now become an independent nation; and a rational form of self government is what the insurgents, and the cuban population at large, must now ask for, in order to put an end to the civil war.

3rd.-To advise friendly the spanish government to abandon sincerely the present colonial system, and to grant to Cuba a form of self government that will satisfy the cuban population. The spanish laws and most particularly the economical legislation, is in a good measure responsible for the present war; and cubans are right in their wish of obtaining some guarantee against the injustice of such economical and commercial laws as are now in force.

The more conservative, intelligent and responsible part of the cuban population looks most anxiously, in the present emergency, to the United States, as the only available power capable of extricating this unfortunate Island from her present difficulties. Doubts on this subject only arising when the practical manner of realizing the mediation or intervention of the american Government, comes to be discussed.

But, taking into account that the war cannot possibly continue as it is presently carried on, and that the more enlightened and responsible part of the cuban population think of the american mediation or intervention, as the

only possible or practical means of saving this Island.It is should not seem strange that what is considered to be a necessary thing may also be considered here as being practically an easy task for the american government; whose influence could,as a first step,be exerted,as conservative cubans think,on the leader of the insurrection, both in the United States cities and on the cuban fields, before the present disorder and ruin leads to a complete social dissolution.- HABANA,January 26,1896.

Archofile

COPIED FOR CONGRESS. Feby 11, 96

Confidential.
No. 2738.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 28, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 3. 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing copy of an article published in El Progreso of this city, entitled: "The Stock Market."

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2738.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, Jan. 28, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I enclose herewith
a translation, with slip,
of an article that appeared
on the 25th instant in
El Progreso, of this city,
entitled: "The Stock Market,"
which I beg to commend
to the attention of the De-
partment for:

"And it shall be,
as with the buyer,
so with the seller;
and as with the lender,
so with the borrower;
and

and as with the taker of usury
so with the giver of usury.
Et seq.
Dziad Chap. 24.

I am, Sir,
Most respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ransom H. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy referred to.

Confidential.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2738.

H A V A N A , January 28,1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

From EL PROGRESO of HABANA,January 25th,1896.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market continues under the same difficulties as reported in our last review,that is,completely encalmed without any hope of improvement.

The transactions that take place are but few and these - very often - payable on long credit,and every thing has been this way for some time past in this Island.

If this state of things lasts it will not be strange if the stock Exchange has to close; for the sales taken place,as we have said,lack importance and even then at ruinous prices; and very often they change hand to animate or to boost some enterprise,but really there is no market. Who would dare sell at the present low quotations?

If the sugar crop is not made all business will become paralized,for sugar,in fact,is the fountain head

out of which spring all our industries and commerce; and we must, therefore, confess that the sugar plantations are the vital power of this island, and represent for this Antille, if they do not make the present crop, a loss of more than 50.000.000 of dollars, and this must result in the complete paralization of business.

We must make unparalleled efforts for the termination of these evils, because if they continue they will soon crush us all.

A country without commerce is without life, is a suicide and this we should all shun.

The planters have lost fabulous sums, and the holders of stocks, and he who has to sell them at present prices is completely ruined. Thus is the state of our commerce and industries in general.

We repeat as we have said before: we cannot much longer continue this way, for famine (la miseria) will overtake the inhabitants of Cuba at no distant day.

In fine, the stock market is weak and insecure; but within the last few days, by reason of the appointment of general Weyler, as captain general of Cuba, it is hoped that he will take wise measures, and as all depends on the victory of our arms, hence a slight improvement in the tone of the market is noticed, and if we gain two or three battles of importance, stocks will rise several points.

Enclosure No 1.
With dispatch No. 2738.
Havana, January 28, 1896

Boletin Comercial

27 de Enero de 1896.

MERCADO DE VALORES

En su número del 25 del corriente, publicó *El Progreso*, de esta ciudad, una extensa «Revista Bursátil», de la cual extractamos los siguientes párrafos:

«Continúa el mercado de valores con las mismas dificultades que presentaba en nuestra anterior Revista, esto es, casi completamente encalmado y sin que haya muchas esperanzas de que mejore. Las operaciones que se hacen son pocas y éstas—muchas veces—á pagar á largo plazo, y así está todo de poco tiempo acá en este país.

Si sigue así la Bolsa, nada de particular tendría que se cerrase; pues las ventas de acciones, como hemos dicho, carecen de importancia y á precios ruinosos; y muchas veces cambian de manos para animar el mercado ó el estado de una Empresa, pero realmente no se efectúa venta.

¿Quién se atreve á vender acciones al precio tan bajo á que se cotizan?

El no llevarse la zafra adelante paralizará completamente los negocios, porque del azúcar, digámoslo así, viven casi todos las industrias y el comercio, y por lo tanto, debemos confesar que los ingenios son el verdadero nervio de la vida de este país. y representa para esta Antilla, el no moler, una pérdida de más de 50 millones de pesos. que es el valor á que sube nuestro azúcar, y esto tiene que influir en una paralización del mercado.

Debemos hacer inauditos esfuerzos para que termine el presente malestar, pues á todos alcanzará y á todos nos aplastará en no muy largo plazo. Un país sin vida activa es un suicida y del suicidio debemos separarnos.

Los Hacendados han perdido sumas fabulosas, y de los poseedores de acciones, el que por necesidad tenga que venderlas á los precios actuales, se arruina completamente. Asi está todo el comercio y la industria en general.

Volvemos á repetir lo que dijimos más arriba: como estamos, de ningún modo podemos continuar por mucho tiempo, de lo contrario, la miseria se apoderaría de los habitantes de Cuba en no lejano día.

En resúmen, el mercado de valores está flojo é inseguro; pero á última hora, con motivo del nombramiento del general Weyler para Capitan General de Cuba, se tiene esperanza de que tomará acertadas medidas, y como quiera que todo depende de la victoria de nuestro ejército, de ahí que se note cierto movimiento de mejora, y si ganáramos dos ó tres batallas de importancia, subirían varios enteros las acciones."

out.

file

RECEIVED. FEB 5 1896 BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. FEB 4 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2739.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana. Jany 29 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Transmitting returns and accounts for 4th qr 1895.

7 enclosures

No. 2739.

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, January 29 1896.

Hon: Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant-Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit as per list of enclosures, the returns and accounts of this consulate general for the quarter ended December 31-1895.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Encs

Enclosures:

1 - digest of invoice book;

2 - arrivals and departures of american vessels;

3. record notarial fees;

4 - return of passports;

T. M.

5 - account for rent and miscellaneous expenses,

6 - account for extra clerk-hire;

7 - do for salary of consular clerk Springer;

Mr Rockhill

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
FEB 8 1896

File

No. 2740.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 29, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 3, 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to fines imposed by the custom house of Havana on steamers of the Ward line.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2740.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 29, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I enclose herewith copy and translation of a communication I addressed yesterday on accompanying a memorial of Messrs. Hidalgo & C., agents of the Ward line of steamers in this city, addressed to the Governor General asking for the suspension in the collection of the moieties of sundry fines imposed by the custom house of Havana on the steamers of that line which have been

1/

been condoned in the part belonging to the Treasury.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramm. O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy referred to.

Enclosure No. 1

With despatch No. 2740

H A V A N A , January 29 1896.

TRANSLATION.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, January 28, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General of this Island.

Excellency:

In compliancewith instructions I have the honor to submit herewith to the consideration of Y.E.the accompanying memorial that Messrs.Hidalgo and Company, agents in this city of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, by order of the owners Messrs.James E.Ward and Company, address Y.E.soliciting the suspension of certain fines imposed by the custom house of this capital on vessels of this line since they are at present the subject of the diplomatic action of the two Governments.

In consequence I have to beg Y.E. to please grant the petition of the agents till the question be settled by both Governments.

Iam, etc.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2740

H A V A N A, January 29, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los
ESTADOS UNIDOS.
HABANA, Enero 28 de 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de esta Isla.

Excmo.Señor:

En cumplimiento de instrucciones tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion de V.E.el adjunto memorial dirigido a V.E. por los Sres.Hidalgo y Compañia, agentes en esta plaza de la New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company,y por orden de los armadores Sres.James E. Ward y Compañia,de New York,solicitando la suspension del cobro de ciertas multas impuestas por la aduana de esta capital a buques de esta linea,por cuanto las mismos se hallan pendientes de la solucion diplomatica de ambos Gobiernos.

Por consiguiente,Excmo.Señor,me veo en el caso de rogarle conceda la peticion de los Sres.Hidal y Ca. hasta la resolucion de ambos Gobiernos.

Tengo el honor etc.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,
CONSUL GENERAL.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU FEB 14 1896

Note to Spanish Minister Feby 14, 96

No. 2741.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 30th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. FEB 5 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Note Feb. 19. '96

Enclosing copy and translation of a decree published in the official Gazette of the 25th instant.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2741.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Jan. 30th 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatches Nos 2695 and 2710, dated, respectively, the 4th and 13th instant I now beg to enclose a copy, with its translation, of a decree, published in the official Gazette of the 25th instant, amplifying that of the 11th instant ordering a general requisition of horses for the services of the war.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lawn T. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2741.

H A V A N A , January 30,1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

From THE GAZETTE of HABANA,25 January,1896.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the ISLAND of CUBA.

DECREE.

Several local authorities having consulted this government general,about the meaning,reach and sense of the provisions contained in the decree of the 11th instant,ordering a general requisition of horses for the services of the campaign,and using the authority with which I am invested,I hereby order in amplification and in explanation of the said decree the observance of the following:

1st. Only such horses will be requisitioned that on expert examination appear useful for the services of the campaign.

Whereever there is no veterinary surgeon to examine them,the order of the chief of the column making the requisition or the order of the local Board will be

sufficient.

2nd. Mules (male and female) that can serve for packing and for artillery uses are subject to the requisition.

3rd. Mules used in towns and on roads as beasts of burden for industrial purposes,so long as the necessities of the war do not exact it,are excepted from the requisition.

4th. The other exception regarding horses in the decree of the 11th instant,will also apply to mules.

5th. No mules (males and females) will be requisitioned than those that are absolutely indispensable for the services of the war,as required by the military authorities and chiefs of columns; but a register will be formed in each Municipality of all that are disposable. The price of each mule will be determined by experts named by the owner and Board and by a third party in case of disagreement.

6th. The columns will requisition all horses and mules found on grazing farms,country houses and other places that cannot defend themselves easily against the enemy.

7th. In the periodical auction sales of horses,useless for military service,made by the war department,

those who have supplied horses on requisition can buy, giving their vouchers (abonarés) in payment for the horses they acquire leaving the balance subject to liquidation.

HABANA, 24 January, 1896.

SABAS MARIN,

Governor General.

Enclosure No. 1
with Despatch No. 2741.
Habana, January 30. 1896

GACETA DE LA HABANA

Sábado 25 de Enero de 1896

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

SECRETARIA GENERAL.

Seccion Central de Gobierno y Archivo General.

DECRETOS.

Habiéndose consultado á este Gobierno general, por algunas Autoridades locales, la inteligencia, alcance y sentido de algunas de las disposiciones que contiene el decreto de 11 del actual, ordenando la requisa general de caballos para los servicios de campaña, y usando de las facultades que me competen, vengo en disponer, como ampliación y aclaración del referido decreto, lo siguiente:

1º No se requisarán más caballos que aquellos que del reconocimiento pericial resulten útiles para los servicios de campaña. Donde no exista Veterinario ó Albéitar que pueda reconocerlos, bastará la orden del Jefe de columna que haga la requisa ó el acuerdo de la Junta.

2º Quedan sujetos á requisa los mulos y mulas que puedan servir para acémilas y para la artillería.

3º Se exceptúa el ganado mular que esté destinado, en las poblaciones y en los caminos, al transporte y servicios industriales, mientras las necesidades de la guerra no exijan su requisa.

4º Serán también aplicables al ganado mular las demás excepciones establecidas para los caballos en el decreto de 11 del actual.

5º No se requisarán más mulos ó mulas que los absolutamente indispensables para los servicios de guerra, según vayan pidiéndolos las Autoridades militares y Jefes de columna; pero se formará en cada Municipio un registro general de los que existan disponibles. El precio de cada mulo se determinará por peritos nombrados por el dueño y por la Junta y por un tercero en caso de discordia.

6º Las columnas requisarán todos los caballos y mulos que existan en potreros, casas de campo y demás puntos que no puedan defenderse fácilmente del enemigo.

7º En las subastas de caballos inútiles para el servicio que efectuará periódicamente el ramo de guerra, podrán interesarse los que hubiesen facilitado caballos para la requisa, compensando el importe de sus abonarés con el valor de los caballos que adquieran y estándose al resultado para la liquidación y pago.

Habana, Enero 24 de 1896.

El Gobernador general,

Sabas Marin.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 13 1896

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Usual course as to complaints of spoliations by insurgents.
aab
FEB 12 1896

To Span Mon Feb 14

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 5 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2742.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany. 30, 1896.

Jan 31

Ackd Feby 1st/96

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing copy of a letter addressed to this office by Mr Perfecto Lacoste, a naturalized American citizen.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2742.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jan. 30, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information and for such instruction as in its judgement the Department may deem proper, a copy of a letter addressed to this consulate general on the 26th instant by Mr Perfecto Lacoste, a naturalized citizen of the United States, giving account of the damages done to his properties in Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba, in Macagua and Alfonso XII, both

both in the province of Matanzas; and at the central "Lucia", near Hoyo Colorado, about twenty miles from this city, and in this province of Habana, by the insurgent forces.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. Servant,

Lunn O. Williams

Consul General.

1 Enclosure;

No. 1 - Copy of Mr Lacoste's letter referred to.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2742

H A B A N A , January 30 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, 26 Jan., 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.,

U.S. Consul General,

HABANA.

Dear Sir:

I will proceed herewith to make you a full statement of the subjects about which, as an american citizen, I want to consult you.

You know already, for I called your attention to it some time ago, that since the beginning of the revolution, I, as well as every body else, received the order from the revolutionists forbidding to take out any cattle or horses from the properties which I possess in Holguin, and since then, notwithstanding all my efforts, I have not been able to save anything from there, and as all the fences have been destroyed and the properties had to be abandoned I consider as entirely lost the 10.000 head of cattle and the 500 horses and mares which I had there.

The 28th November the insurgents went to the plantation named "Sociedad" in Macagua, belonging to my wife, and there took away 31 horses of the anglo arab breed I had there. They burnt at the same time all the immense buildings which composed the "batey" and took, as they

do whenever they want,all the cattle that they needed.

About a month ago they burnt the cane fields of the property "La Benita" in Alfonso XII,belonging to my wife,and containing about a million and a half arrobas of cane.

On the fifth of this month being with my wife in our plantation called "Central Lucia",known also by its old name of Garro,and which is 12 miles from Marianao,I was told that the insurgents in large numbers were approaching towards us and that they had already burnt the cane fields of the Chavarry plantation. I decided then to go and meet them and try to do all in my power to avoid the burning of our cane fields. I started and met them at Hoyo Colorado,where I found out that the chiefs who commanded them were Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo. I spoke to the last one,who answered me that they had the order to burn all the cane fields ,but considering that I was an american citizen he would consult the matter with Gomez. As it was already dark and they were to camp near by I retired to my house. On the following day Maceo and his troops passed through our property and stopped at the house where they asked me for coffee and bread for him and several of those who accompanied him,amongst whom was the brigadier Jose Miró,whom I had known for years. While they were there we saw that the cane fields were on fire. I protested and was answered that it was not Maceo who had given the order for setting fire,and that it must be the brigadier Zayas who was coming after them. Al last I obtained an order to respect the property and was au-

thorized to do what I could to stop the fire, which I succeeded in doing after hard work, but not before 4.000.000 arrobas of cane had been burnt.

They took away 22 of my finest horses.

Five days ago a commission of the insurgents arrived at the said property, the chief of which gave me a letter and asked me for a receipt of it. I opened it to see its contents and found that it was from Jose Miro giving me the order to collect in Habana and keep at his disposition the amount of $5000, for which sum he enclosed me an order of payment against a house in Habana, and signed by a person that I do not know. As I could not under any consideration take charge of such a commission, I answered immediately returning the order to Mr.Miró, but at the same time trying to excuse myself in the best manner that I could, as we are in the country completely at the mercy of the insurgents, and I would not like to have all my buildings and machinery destroyed as my fields of cane have been.

There were not any troops of the government whatever near our plantation before the arrival of the insurgents, with the exception of the volunteers in the villages of Banes, Caimito, Hoyo Colorado and Punta Brava, which as it is publicly known had to withdraw at the arrival of the insurgents.

I have not been able to comunicate to you these facts before because whilst extinguishing the fire in the cane fields I caught a severe bronchitis which did not

allow me to come to Havana until yesterday.

I deem it very important for me to inform you of all the above stated facts, and specially of the one concerned with order of payment so that you may take due notice of all that has occurred to me and to my properties at the hands of the insurgent forces, and that no false or exaggerated version should be spread by any body who might thus, either intentionally or innocently, be the cause of personal trouble to me in my relations with the official authorities of the Island.

(Signed) PERFECTO LACOSTE.

Ack. Your No. 2720 crossed the Dept's instn No 1233 (give dates) and was communicated to Mr Jacob E Solomon as sufficiently answering his inquiries.

aab

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU FEB 12 1896

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FEB 12 1896

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. FEB 5 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2743.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 30 Jany., 1896.

Ack'd Feby 13/96

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instruction No. 1233 of the 21st instant in relation to Charles Solomon arrested on his arrival here on the 12th of this same month.

No. 2743.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, 30 Jany., 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 1233 of the 21st instant in relation to Charles Salomon arrested on his arrival here on the 12th instant, and in reply beg to say that this case has been settled as reported in my despatch No. 2720 of the 18th of this same month.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Lucius O. Atkins
Consul General.

Ack of ltr

Ack'd Feby 11, 1896

Confidential.
No. 2744.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 10 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, 30 Jany., 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing translation
of an article published
in El Boletin Comercial, of
this city.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2744

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, 30 Jany., 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

As indicative of acceleration in the process of economic disintegration that has been going on in this island for the last quarter of a century, and with reference to my despatches on its economic condition, I beg to enclose for the information of the Department a translation, with a slip, of an article taken from El Boletin Comercial, of this city, giving an account of the reduction

of

of the salaries of the employés of the municipal government of Matanzas, and of the employés and workingmen of the Rail Road Company of that city.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
(No. -1- Copy and Slip referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2744.

H A V A N A , January 30,1896.

CONFIDENTIAL.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.
From EL BOLETIN COMERCIAL of HABANA,29 Jan.,1896.

PAINFUL BUT NECESSARY MEASURES.

The city council of Matanzas is now occupied in studying a plan of reforms permitting it to economize its budget in the amount of $10.000.

With the view of avoiding the dismissal of employés, the committee appointed to report upon the subject,proposes a proportional reduction of 40 to 75 per cent in their salaries.

Unfortunately some of those employes become so severely hurt by the propesition,that there will scarcely be enough afterwards coming to them to defray the expenses of their most perentory necessities; they have therefore presented a respectful remonstrance to the Mayor,which because of the justice of it,we trust will be given due consideration, the moreover,by reason of the fact that the salary of the Mayor,while being the largest,is not touched by the report of the committee.

We also notice the Matanzas Rail Road has issued a circular to its employes and workingmen, informing them that the Board of Directors has decided on the following reduction of salaries and wages:

Monthly salaries of $200 to be reduced 40 per cent.

Those between $100 and $200 per month, 35 per cent.

Those between $70 and $100 per month, 30 per cent.

Those between $40 and $70, 25 per cent.

Those of less than $40, 15 per cent.

And all salaries above $200 per month, 50 per cent reduction.

This plan appears to us the more equitable, as we have repeatedly recommended, and would like to see it adopted by all the other Rail Road Companies of the Island, since the Board of Directors offer in the same circular to gradually increase the salaries and wages ruling up to the beginning of the present unfortunate situation of the Island, as soon as the business of the company commences to improve.

Enclosure No 1
With Dispatch No 2744.
Havana, Jany. 30, 1896.

Boletin Comercial

29 de Enero de 1896.

Dolorosas pero necesarias medidas

El Ayuntamiento de Matanzas se ocupa actualmente en estudiar un plan de reformas que le permita rebajar unos $10,000 en su presupuesto de egresos.

Con el fin de evitar supresiones en el personal, la Comisión nombrada para dar su dictámen, propone una rebaja proporcional, desde 40 hasta 75 %, en los sueldos de los empleados.

Desgraciadamente algunos de esos empleados, quedan tan severamente castigados en el proyecto, que lo que les queda dificilmente les alcanzará para cubrir las más apremiantes necesidades de la vida; con este motivo han elevado al Alcalde una respetuosa reclamación, la que esperamos, en atención á la justicia que les asiste, será debidamente atendida y esto con tanta más razon cuanto que á pesar de ser el mayor de todos, nada se ha dicho todavía respecto del rebajo que había de hacerse en el sueldo de dicho funcionario.

Vemos también que la administración del Ferrocarril de Matanzas ha dirigido una circular á los empleados y obreros de la misma, para manifestarles que la Junta Directiva ha acordado una rebaja general en los sueldos, basada en las siguientes reglas:

Los de más de $200 mensuales, se reducen el 40 por 100.

Entre $100 y $200, el 35 por 100.

Entre $70 y $100, el 30 por 100.

Entre $40 y $70, el 25 por 100.

Los de menos de $40, el 15 por 100.

A los sueldos que exceden de $200, el 50 por 100.

Nos parece tanto más equitativa esta medida por la cual hemos abogado repetidas veces y quisiéramos que adoptaran todas las demás Empresas de la Isla, cuanto que la citada Directiva ofrece en la misma circular, ir reduciendo gradualmente, á medida que mejore la situación, los descuentos mencionados más arriba, hasta quedar restablecidos los sueldos que regían antes de los desgraciados sucesos que han hecho de todo punto indispensable el que se rebajaran.

Ark file

Rec'd Feby 12, 1896

Confidential.
No. 2745.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 10 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany. 30, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a translation of an article from El Boletin Comercial, of this city.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2745.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, 30 Jan., 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I enclose for the information of the Department a translation, with slip, of an article from the Boletin Comercial, of this city, giving an account of a recent order of the Board of Directors of the United Rail Roads Company of Havana, making the earnings of the locomotive engineers dependent on the number of miles they run: As rail road

communication

communication is now so subject to interruption by the raidings of the insurgents, naturally, under the operation of the order, there are days when the engineers have no income, and that too, when provisions are so high; hence the remonstrance of the engineers.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Samuel L. Millard,
Coastal General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy and translation referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2745.

H A V A N A , January 30,1896.

CPNFIDENTIAL.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

From EL BOLETIN COMERCIAL of HABANA,25 Jan.,1896.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS of the UNITED RAILWAYS.

LA LUCHA informs us that the locomotive engineers of the passenger and burden trains of the United Rail Roads Company presented a remonstrance last Saturday to the president Mr.Arguelles,against the order of the Board of Directors regulating the wages to the number of miles run. The engineers affirm that this order reduces their pay so low as to make it impossible for them to meet their living expenses at the moment when provisions are dearest.

Our said colleague is also informed that in case the petition of the engineers is not acceded to they will stop running the trains of the company from the 1st proximo,and will only run those that the Government require for the movement of troops and conduction of convoys.

The truth is there is nothing to justify the measure the company proposes to put into execution, which besides disatisfying the sugar manufacturers and cane planters, with its freight rates which have given cause to the reclamations of which our readers will remember, now pretends to reduce the salaries of its employés at the moment when their services are most needed with notorious exposure of their lives. Nothing is gained this way.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 245.
Havana, January 30, 1896.

Los maquinistas de la Empresa Unida.

La Lucha nos hace saber que los maquinistas de los trenes de pasajeros y cargas de la empresa de los Ferrocarrilee Unidos presentaron el sábado, al señor Argüelles, una solicitud oponiéndose al sistema de precios por kilómetros recorridos, dictado por la Administración. Sostienen los citados maquinistas que ese sistema reduce sus sueldos de tal manera, que les hará imposible la vida en los momentos en que más caro resulta su sostenimiento.

Informan tambien al citado colega que en el caso de que no se acceda á dejar sin efecto la medida de referencia, suspenderán los maquinistas la conducción de trenes desde el día 1º del entrante mes, obligándose solo salir con los trenes que el Gobierno necesite para el movimiento de tropas ó la conducción de convoyes.

La verdad es que nada justifica la medida que proyecta poner en planta la actual Administración de esa Empresa, la que después de descontentar á los hacendados y colonos, con su nueva tarifa de fletes, que ha dado lugar á las enérgicas reclamaciones que recordarán nuestros lectores, pretende ahora reducir los sueldos de sus empleados, en los momentos en que más necesarios son los servicios que aquellos les prestan con notoria exposición de sus vidas.

De esta manera, no se vá á ninguna parte.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

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DIPLO... FEB 13 1896

Copy to Spanish Minister Febry 14/1896

No. 2746.

U. S. Consulate General

Habana, January 31, 1896.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Rec'd. Feb. 14. '96

Enclosing a copy of a complaint lodged with this Consulate General by Mr. Henry Steideger against damages done to his Ingui plantation "Santa Catalina".

One enclosure

No. 2716.

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, January 31, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatches Nos. 2705 and 2709, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a complaint lodged with this Consulate General on the 30th instant by Mr. Henry Heidegger, a citizen of the United States, against damages done to his sugar plantation "Santa Catalina", situated at Coral Falso, province of Matanzas in this Island.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully.
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General

Enclosure:
From Henry Heidegger, January 30, 1896.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 246

H A V A N A , January 31st, 1896.

Copy.

CONSULATE GENERAL of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA at HAVANA, CUBA.

BE IT KNOWN, that on this 30th day of January, 1896, before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States at HAVANA, again personally appeared Mr. HENRY HEIDEGGER, a citizen of the United States, and U.S. Vice Consul at MATANZAS, and being duly sworn declared as follows:

that on the 14th day of January, last, a detachment of a column of Spanish troops under the command of Comandate MOLTO, came upon his estae, the "SANTA CATALINA", and cut down the cane of two canaverales or cane-fields, as fodder for their horses. The column was statuened in the neighboring village of CORRAL FALSO.

that on the 26th of January, the troops belonging to the column under command of Col: VICUNA, also cut down the cane of two fields to serve as forage.

that on the 27th of January, at 7 30 P.M. six armed men belonging to the mobilized volunteers of MACURIJES, and under orders of the Alcalde or Mayor, Comandante ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ RIVERO, came on the estate, and obliged this appearer to open the corral or paddock of the estate and carried away all the mules, five in number, stating that they had come by superior order, and therefore would not furnish this appearer with a receipt for the animals.

that on the 28th January, troops belonging to Col:

VICUNA'S column, camped in the village of CORRAL FALSO, cut down the cane of one cane field for fodder; on the same day some twenty of the "mobilizados" brought carts and exacted permission from this appearer to go upon the potrero or breeding farm, and there carried away 8 cords of wood, which had already been cut for the use of the estate.

that this appearer estimates the damage done to him and the losses sustained by the action of the Spanish troops, as hereinbefore related, to be not less than three thousand dollars in all, and doth protest solemnly agains the same.

(Signed) HENRY HEIDEGGER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th January, 1896.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

(SEAL.) Consul General.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Ack'd Feby 12/96

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Confidential

No. 2747.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, January 31, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Enclosing copies of two letters from Mr. Cristobal N. Madan owner of the plantation "La Rosa"

Two enclosures.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Confidential.

No. 2747.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, January 31, 1896

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With the purpose of affording the Department an inside view of affairs in the sugar districts of the Island, I enclose copies of two letters from Mr Cristobal N. Madan, a citizen of the United States, owner of the plantation "La Rosa" near Sierra Morena. "La Luisa", "Modesta" and "Soledad," are adjoining and neighboring plantations of "La Rosa."

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Fitzhugh Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures: From Mr. Cristobal N. Madan -
1/2 — January 26, & 1896.
2 — " 27,

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2447.

H A V A N A , January 31,1896.

Copy.

Yngenio "LA ROSA". January 26th,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esq:

Vofisul General of the United States of America.

HABANA.

Sir:

The situation here is no longer bearable and I shall be forced to abandon my estate,which will mean its distruction.

Parties of armed men go about in all directions and at all hours of the day or night and commit all kinds of depradations.

Last night a poor negro was hung at the estate "San Jose de Menendez",because he refused to open his hut.

Yesterday one of the employees of this place was stopped in the road and made to give up his horse.

My overcoat, water proof,many of my clothes and nearly all my shoes have been taken from me.

The authorities in Jovellanos and Cimarrones take no stpps and do not dare to leave the towns.

Notwithstanding the circular of MAXIMO GOMEZ,forbidding more fires,not a day passes but that we see fires in the neighborhood. When the cane is wet and cannot burn we see fires of buildings at night. Every petty officer of the insurgents pretends to be authorized by MAXIMO

GOMEZ to hang and burn at pleasure.

The authorities confess that they have no force with which to protect the people in the country. All the sugar estates in this district have been abandoned by the owners and administrators.

In the estate "LA LUISA", a party of negroes took possession and committed all kinds of depredations. The administrator of the "LUISA" has moved to Jovellanos, the one of "ALCANCIA" and the one of "SOLEDAD" of Secada have gone to Cardenas.

On this estate all the inhabitants have moved to my batey, but I find after the adventures of night before last that my courage is oozing out and I will also have to abandon the place.

I beg that you will acknowledge the receipt of this.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CRISTOBAL N.MADAN.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No. 2747

H A V A N A , January 31.1896.

Copy.

Yngenio "LA ROSA". January 27th,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esq:

Consul General of the United States of America.

HABANA.

Sir:

I regret to trouble you so often, but the situation is every day more critical.

Last night at about 2.A.M.,I was awakened and told that a party of insurgents were at the store of the place They carried away a saddle that some of the party knew where it was hidden. They did no further mischief in the batey,but I learned that during the night all the "colonias" to the east of the batey had been visited carrying away horses and overcoats. Terror prevails all around, and all are under the rule of the insurgents. No one dares to make resistance,no matter how small may be the attacking party,because they fear the consequences from those who back these raiders. The head of any one is in danger if he dares to defend himself.

This morning the weather was quite cool and you could not see an overcoat. Many had lost theirs in the previous night and those who were luckey enough to have another or the means of getting one,did not dare to come out with it,fearing that it would be taken from them.

Even my administrator,who is of a frigid temperament

and in warm weather always has on his overcoat, was this morning shivering and looking miserable, not wanting to risk the loss of a second overcoat.

The British Ambassador.

Excellency.

The "colonos" were to be seen this morning wrapped in blankets, but even these are liable to be taken.

The insurgents go about as they please and no one interfers with them.

The estates that had military forces to protect them were worse off than those that had none, because the force always costs more or less, you are liable to trouble on account of their pilfering propensities, and in case of real danger and a strong force of insurgents presenting itself, the force abandons the place at double-quick time.

Yesterday a man that I knew came very near being hung near Limonar, because he was caught by the insurgents leading oxen towards Matanzas.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) CRISTOBAL N.MADAN.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack + approve.
aah
FEB 12 1896

Ack Feby 13/96

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No. 2748.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Jany. 31, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the arrest of Mr Eugene Pelletier, an American citizen, at Cienfuegos on the 5th of last month.

4 Enclosures.

No. 2748.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Jany. 31, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose for the information
of the Department copies of
correspondence between this
office and the General Go-
vernment of the Island
with respect to the arrest
of the American citizen Mr.
Eugene Pelletier, without
arms in hand, at Cien-
fuegos on the 5th of last
month. In my com-
munication to the Governor
General of this date I ask
him to please order the
transfer

transfer of this cause from the military to the civil jurisdiction, without further delay, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol of the 12th of January, 1877, between the United States and Spain.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Robert O. Williams
Consul General.

4 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to Gov. Gen. - 29 Jany.,
" 2 - Sec. of Genl. Govt. to Mr. Williams 30 "
" 3 - Chief of Staff to Sec. Genl. Govt. 29 "
" 4 - Mr. Williams to Governor General 31 "

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2748.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

The consul general of the United States begs H.E., to have the goodness to inform him if the case of the American citizen Mr. Eugene Pelletier, arrested in Cienfuegos the 5th of last month, has been transferred or not to the ordinary or civil jurisdiction in conformity with the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877, between Spain and the United States. Ramon O. Williams avails himself of this opportunity to express to His Excellency Don Sabas Marin the sentiments of his appreciation and distinguished consideration.

Habana, 29 January, 1896.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2748.

HAVANA, 31 January 1896.

TRANSLATION.

The SECRETARY GENERAL of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the Island of Cuba has the honor to enclose for the consul general of the United States of America the reply given by the chief of staff in the affair of Mr.Pelletier to which he refers in his note of yesterday.

Don FRANCISCO CALVO MUÑOZ avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to Mr.RAMON O.WILLIAMS the sentiments of his appreciation and distinguished consideration.

HABANA,30 january,1896.

Enclosure No. 3.

With Despatch No. 2448

HAVANA, 31 January 1896.

TRANSLATION.

The COLONEL SECOND CHIEF of STAFF has the honor to inform the Honorable Secretary of the General Government that he can reply to the Consul General of the United States that this office has asked the General Government for the certification by the Regional Government of the province of Santa Clara and of the said consul accrediting the inscription of Mr. Eugene Pelletier, as a citizen of the United States. Don Ignacio Castañera y Gonazalez Cadrana avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to Hon. Francisco Calvo Muñoz the sentiments of his high appreciation and consideration.

HABANA, 29 January, 1896.

Enclosure No. 4.

With despatch No. 2748.

H A V A N A January 31,1896.

TRANSLATION.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA,Jan.,31,1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

With reference to the note dated the 29th instant of the Second Chief of staff which the Hon.Secretary of the General Government was pleased to remit me on the 30th in answer to mine of the same 29th,I now have the honor to await upon Y.E.with the following facts concerning the naturalization of Mr.Eugene Pelletier as a citizen of the United States.

1st.- The said Eugene Pelletier was naturalized on Aug.16,1877,by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city of Philadelphia,State of Pennsylvania,as a citizen of the United States.

2nd.- The Department of State of the United States issued to him a passport as a citizen of the United States ,under number 2898,dated Aug.21,1877.

3rd.- He was accordingly registered in this consulate general on the 17th September,1877,with the following particulars: number 2965,Eugene Pelletier; 22 years of

voters; and it is confidently expected that these fu

age: single; trade machinist; residence Bolondron.

I have also to add that I understand from the consul of the United States at Cienfuegos that this case was reported to the superior authority by the military commandant of that district on the 12th ultimo. I have therefore to beg Y[illegible] please order the transfer of the trial of this American citizen, arrested without arms in hand, to the ordinary or civil jurisdiction, without further delay, in accordance with the terms of the protocol of the 12 January, 1877, between the United States and Spain.

continuing differences between the two countries will

soon be wholly

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 2748.

H A V A N A ,January 31,1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA,31 Enero,1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador y Capitan General de esta Isla.

Excmo.Señor:

Con referencia al atento b.l.m. fecha 29 del corriente,del Sr.Coronel 2o. Jefe de Estado Mayor,que el Ilmo.Sr.Secretario del Gobierno General se sirvió remitirme el 30 como contestacion al mio del propio dia 29, cábeme la honra de presentar a V.E.los siguientes antecedentes respecto la naturalizacion del Sr.D.Eugenio Pelletier,ciudadano de los Estados Unidos:

lo.- Dicho Sr.Pelletier fué naturalizado como ciudadano de los Estados Unidos en Agosto 16 de 1877,ante tribunal competente (Court of Quarter Sessions) de la ciudad de Filadelfia,Pennsylvania.

2o. El Ministerio de Estado de los E.U.le expidió pasaporte como tal ciudadano,bajo el No.2898,con fecha 21 de Agosto de 1877.

3o. Fué,por consiguiente,inscrito en este consulado general el 17 Sept.,1877,como sigue: No.2965,Eugenio

Pelletier,22 años de edad,soltero,maquinista,vecino de Bolondron.

Debo ademas manifestar a V.E.que segun me dice el Sr.Consul de los E.U.en Cienfuegos el Sr.Comandante Militar de aquel distrito dió cuenta del caso á la superioridad,en 12 del mes pasado.

Por lo que ruego a V.E.se digne disponer el traslado de la causa de este ciudadano americano,arrestado sin armas en la mano,a la jurisdiccion ordinaria o civil,sin mas demora,en virtud de lo prevenido en el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877 entre los Estados Unidos y España.

Aprovecho etc. etc.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 13 1896

No 2749.

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, January 31, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Recd. Feb. 19. '96

Enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to this office by Mr. Adolfo Santa Maria in complaint against the requisition of his horses from the Vuelta plantation "Eden Park."

One enclosure

No. 2749.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, January 31, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose the copy
of a letter addressed to this office
on the 24th instant by Mr. Adolfo
Santa Maria, a naturalized
american citizen of cuban birth,
in complaint against the
requisition by the spanish
authorities, as he alleges, of
his horses from the Sugar plan-
tation "Eden Park," situated near
Navajas in the province of
Matanzas.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Enclosure:

From Mr. Adolfo, Santa Maria

January 24th, 1896.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2749

H A V A N A , January 31st, 1896.

Copy.

HAVANA, January 24th, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq:

Consul General of the United States.

Habana.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that on the 9th instant a party of Spanish troops came to my plantation "Eden Park", at Navajas, and took away ten horses of my property, although they were told that said horses belonged to an american citizen. On the 17th I went personally to claim these horses from the authorities of Corral False and I was there informed that I had no right to them, but as a concession they would allow me to have two out of the ten, the others having been distributed amongst the Spanish cavalry.

I therefore turn to you for redress for this unjust despoliation, begging you to use of your valuable influence to compel the Spanish Government to return me my property or in default to indemnify me for the loss.

I have already experienced great losses by the destruction of my fields by the insurgents without having to give up now these horses to the Spanish Government whose duty it is to protect and not despoil the foreign citizen. I remain, sir, etc,

(Signed) ADOLFO SANTA MARIA.

Copy.

Acknd Feby 11/96

No. 2750.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 1, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State

Acknowledging receipt of
Department's instructions
numbered from 1231 to 1240,
inclusive.

No. 2750.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 1, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1231 to 1240, inclusive.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Lawrence O. Williams,
Consul General.

RECEIVED FEB 12 1896 BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

No. 2751

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febry 3d 1896.

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Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State,

Transmitting account for expenses incurred on account of Henry Steweker, and asking having drawn for same

One enclosure -

No. 2751.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 3d 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my previous despatch no. 2694, of the 3d January last, in which I informed the Department that I had sent to the United States for trial, Henry Hewker, the steward of the Am. Bk "Rebecca J. Moulton", who, in January of 1892. shot the mate of said vessel, Mr. Edward J. Miller, - I have now to transmit to the Department of the expenses incurred on said account, for the amount of which, forty Eight 50/100 dollars # 48.50 I have drawn upon the Hon.

Secretary of State, at 15 days sight
acceptance waived, in favor of
Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co,
of New York.

I am Sir.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Lamm N. Williams,
Consul General.

K.M.

One enclosure:
Account for expenses, Heweker "case".

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Rec'd & Copy of Encl to Marx Feby 14, 96

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REC'D.
FEB 10 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2752

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 4th, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Asking the Department to please convey to Mr Louis Marx, a citizen of the United States, the expression of thanks of the King of Spain for his gift of $1325 for the rewarding of fifth parts of the Soldiers and Sergeants of certain army corps which may most distinguish themselves in the present campaign in this Island.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2752.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febʸ. 4, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy, with translation, of a communication received from His Excellency the acting Governor General of the Island on the 15th ultimo requesting this office to please convey to Mr. Louis Marx, a naturalized citizen of the United States, the expression of the pleasure and thanks of His Majesty the King of Spain for his generous gift of $1325 for the rewarding in fifth parts

parts of the soldiers and sergeants of certain army corps which may most distinguish themselves in the present campaign in this Island.

I understand that the residence of Mr. Louis Marx is at 152 West 52d Street, New York city, and beg the Department to please convey to Mr. Marx these expressions of His Majesty the King of Spain.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt. servant,
James D. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy and translation referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2752

HAVANA, Febj. 4th, 1896.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE and CITY of HABANA.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

Through the Captaincy General of this district I am informed as follows, under date of the 4th instant:

"Excellency:- His Excellency the Minister of "War under date of the 23rd of November last trans- "mits to His Excellency the Captain General the "following Royal order:- Excellency: In view of the "communication number 1192 that Y.E. addressed this "Ministry on the 23rd of last September the King "(whom God preserve) and in his name the Queen Re- "gent of the Kingdom has been pleased to order that "Your Excellency be informed of the pleasure with "which he has observed the generosity of the American Mr. "Louis Marx, to whom Y.E. will thank in his Royal "name for the gift of one thousand three hundred and "twenty five dollars designated to reward in equal

"and fifth parts from soldier to sergeant of certain
"corps which may distinguish themselves in the
"actual campaign of that Island. Which by Royal
"order I inform you for corresponding effects. Which
"by order of H.E.I have the the honor to transmit
"for the information of the party interested.

Therefore,I have the honor to transmit it to you that you may please have it reach the interested party whose address is unknown.

HABANA,15 January,1896.

(Signed) JOSE ARDERIUS.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2752

H A V A N A , Feb. 4, 1896.

COPY.

GOBIERNO MILITAR de la PROVINCIA y PLAZA

de la HABANA.

Excmo.Señor:

por la Capitania General de este distrito con fecha 4 del actual,se me dice ló siguiente:

"Excmo.Señor: El Excmo.Sr.Ministro de la Guerra "con fecha 23 de Noviembre ppdo.comunica al Excmo. "Sr.Capitan General la Real orden siguiente: Excmo. "Señor: En vista de la comunicacion número 1192 que "V.E.dirigió á este Ministerio en 23 de Setbre. "último el Rey (q.D.g.) y en su nombre la Reina "Regente del Reino ha tenido á bien disponer mani- "fieste á V.E.el agrado conque ha visto el desprendi- "miento del americano D.Luis Marx al que dará las "gracias en su real nombre por el donativo de mil "trescientos veinte y cinco pesos destinados á pre- "miar por igual y quintas partes de soldado á sar- "gento de ciertos cuerpos que mas se distingan en la "actual campaña de esa Isla. De Real orden lo digo "á V.E.para su conocimiento y efectos. Lo que de "orden de S.E.tengo el honor de trasladar á V.E. "para conocimiento del interesado".

Tengo el honor de trasladarlo á V.E.por si se srive

hacerlo llegar a conocimiento del interesado, cuyo domicilio se ignora.

pios etc. Habana, 15 Enero, 1896.

(Signed) JOSE ARDERIUS.

Excmo.Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos.

Ack'd Feby 13/96

No. 2753.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feb'y. 4, 1896.

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REC'D.
FEB 10 1896
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Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Rel'd

Relating to the fine of seven thousand and odd dollars imposed by the custom house of Cienfuegos on some machinery of Mess'rs. E. Atkins & Co, of Boston.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2753.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 4, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence I have the honor to enclose the translation of a note received to-day from the Secretary general of the Island, informing me that by the Spanish mail steamer to sail on the 10th instant the Intendant general will forward to Madrid the expediente in the case of the seven thousand and odd dollars deposited by Messrs. Cacicedo & C, of Cienfuegos,

for

for account of Messrs. E. Atkins & C., of Boston, to respond for a fine imposed by the custom house of that port, because of a clerical error in the manifestation of the weight of some machinery brought last September by steamer "Niagara" for their plantation "Soledad" at Cienfuegos.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. Servant,

James A. Williamson

Consul General.

1 Enclosure:

No. 1 - Note referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2755

H A V A N A , February 4, 1896.
TRANSLATION.----------

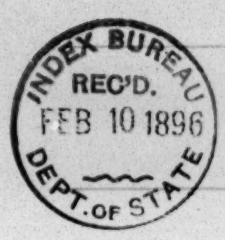
The SECRETARY GENERAL of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the ISLAND of CUBA presents his respects to the Consul General of the United States and has the honor to inform him in answer to his polite note of the 29th ultimo that the Intendant of Finance advises to-day that copy of the expediente relating to the fine of seven thousand and odd dollars imposed on Messrs.Cacicedo and Company will be forwarded to the Colonial Ministry by the mail steamer leaving on the 10th instant; and that said amount will continue in deposit until the decision of the Ministry.

Francisco Calvo Muñoz avails himself of the occasion etc. etc. etc.

Habana,February 4,1896.

Am
Dec 12

No 2754.



U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Feby 3-1896.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Ill Inst as to renew application later

Application for leave of absence.

No. 2754.

U. S. Consulate General

Havana, February 5 1896.

Hon: Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request a leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to visit the United States, for the purpose of recruiting my health, and to be made available as soon as the spring weather in the United States will warrant my departure

from Havana. I have
been suffering for months,
from severe colds and an
attack of grippe, but have
been daily at my desk with
the exception of about ten
days, during which, by my
physician's strict orders, I
kept my room.

My last leave of absence
was applied for in despatch
no 2470. April 6th 1895, granted
by the Department in telegram
of the 11th April, and thereunder
I left Havana on April 27th
and returned on July 3d, having
been absent 68 days, including transit.

Very respectfully, Your obt servant,

Lamon V. Williams.
Consul General.

Fldr

No. 2755.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 12 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, February 5, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of
Department's instructions
numbered from 1241 to 1244,
inclusive.

No. 2455.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, February 5, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1241 to 1244, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Lamar C. Williams,
Consul General.

Copy.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Copied for Congress
Ack[d] Feby 20/96

No. 2756.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Feby. 6, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering Department's instruction No. 1203 of the 7th December, 1895, directing me to obtain a certified copy of the record of the trial of the American citizen Mr. Julio Sanguily.

14 Enclosures.

No. 2756.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 6th, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In conformity with your instruction number 1203 of the 7th of December last, directing me to obtain as soon as practicable a certified copy of the record of the trial of the american citizen Mr. Julio Sanguily, I now beg to enclose for the information of the Department, copies, with translations, of the correspondence had on the subject:

1/ Enclosure number 1.

1/

is a copy of my communication dated the 20th of December last, asking the President of the Superior Court of Habana, to please order that a copy of the said record be furnished me for forwarding to the Department; and enclosure
2/ number 2 of the same date, is the answer of the president, informing me that he had referred my communication to the third Section of the Hall for the trial of criminal cases; enclosure number
3/ 3, is copy of my second communication, dated the 22nd of the same month of December to the President, asking him to please inform the aforementioned third Section that the Government of the United States

States desired the authenticated copy of the record for the purpose of comparing and of satisfying itself, in the exercise of its right as one of the two contracting parties, if the proceedings have been in accordance with article 7 of the treaty of the 27th October, 1795, and protocol, construing it, of the 12th of January, 1877; and enclosure number 4 is copy of the answer of the court, dated the 27th of the same month, declining to furnish the desired copy of the record, on the ground of a lack of jurisdiction on its part, and because of the case having been appealed to the Supreme Court at Madrid.

4/

Su

In view of this second refusal, I again addressed
5/ the President of the Superior Court, as shown by enclosure 5, on the 13th ultimo, asking to be informed of the facts, with citation of the law, upon which the judge founded the order of incarceration and imprisonment of Mr. Sanguily, adding, if possible to obtain it, that the Government of the United States would be pleased if he would order a full and literal copy of the proceedings to be furnished it. This
6/ was answered on the following day, the 14th, by the President informing me that my note had been referred, like the others, to the same third Section

for

for its action. And on
the 20th, I received a reply
saying: that the aforesaid
Section had decided in
conformity with the opinion
of the prosecuting attorney
and for the same reasons
expressed in its answer
of the 27th of last December,
that the court lacks juris-
diction to decide upon
the petition made in
my note of the 13th of
January, by reason of it
having admitted the
appeal of Mr. Sanguily,
now pending, to the
Supreme Court against
its decision.

Thereupon, not having
been able to obtain from
the Superior Court either
a copy of the record of the
trial, nor a statement of
the

the facts with citation
of the law upon which
the judge of instruction
of the Cerro District of this
city had founded his
order of indictment and
8/ imprisonment in the case,
& then addressed on the
24th of January, a note
to Mr. Miguel F. Viordi,
the advocate of Mr. Sanguily,
asking him to please (1)
inform me of the reasons
upon which the order of
indictment and im-
prisonment of Mr. Sanguily
is founded, and also,
(2) if I could, legally,
obtain an authenticated
copy of the trial and of
the said order of the
indictment and im-
prisonment.

The answer of Mr.
Viordi,

9/ Viordi, dated January 25th, is herewith accompanied as enclosure 9. And 10/ enclosure 10, is a translation of the order of indictment, to which Mr. Viordi refers in his answer, as it appeared in La Discusion, of the 12th of December last.

Again, on receiving your telegraphic instruction of the 25th ultimo, directing me to apply for permission to examine and copy the record, and, if granted, to have same copied for transmission to the Department, I addressed another 11/ note in this sense, on the same date, to the President of the Superior Court, a copy and translation of which is also accompanied herewith

herewith as enclosure number
11. This note was ack-
12/ nowledged on the 27th ultimo
as per enclosure No. 12, and
answered by His Honor
13/ on the 4th instant, reiterating
— the refusal on the
grounds of the lack of au-
thority of the court in the
matter especially as Mr.
Sanguily had appealed
to the Supreme Court of Spain
at Madrid, and because,
as further affirmed, this
Consulate General is neither
a party to nor has any
intervention in the case.

In brief, this corres-
pondence shows first that:
the Superior Court of Habana,
refuses, alleging the lack of
jurisdiction therefor, and
because the case has been
appealed, to furnish a
copy

copy of the record in question for the information of the Government of the United States, the other party to the Treaty of the 27th October, 1795, and of the Protocol of the 12th January, 1877, postulating further that this consulate general, from not being a party to the cause, has no right of intervention in it.

Second: that the advocate for Mr. Sanguily, Mr. Viondi, is of the opinion that the Court is authorized to furnish a copy of the record in this case, in the same way as it is authorized, alike with other courts, to furnish copies and extracts of proceedings needed as evidence in other cases; also, that the order of indictment

indictment and imprison-
ment issued by the civil
judge has been based
upon the proceedings of
the court martial.

It appears therefor that
the proceedings held by the
Superior Court of the said
jurisdiction in the trial
and condemnation of Sauguily,
are but the continuation
of the proceedings initiated
against him by the
Court martial, against
which this Consulate general
protested before the Governor
General by order of the De-
partment of State, on the
25th of last April, copy of
which protest is annexed
herewith as enclosure 14.

14/

I am,
Sir,
very

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

14 Enclosures:

No. 1 - To the Superior Court, Dec. 20, 1895.
" 2 - From ditto. " " "
" 3 - To ditto. " 23 "
" 4 - From ditto " 27 "
" 5 - To ditto Jany. 13, 1896.
" 6 - From ditto " 14 "
" 7 - From ditto " 20 "
" 8 - To Mr. Viordi " 24 "
" 9 - From Mr. Viordi " 25 "
" 10 - Order of indictment.
" 11 - To the Superior Court, " 25 "
" 12 - From ditto " 27 "
" 13 - From ditto Feby. 4 "
" 14 - Protest dated April 25, 1895.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2756.

HAVANA, February 6, 1896.

TRANSLATION. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

By C.G.W. HAVANA, 20 December, 1896

To the PRESIDENT of the SUPERIOR COURT of HAVANA.

Excellency:

My Government being desirous of obtaining an authenticated copy of the record of the trial of Mr. JULIO SANGUILY, an American citizen, on the charge of rebellion, instructs me to ask for it; therefore, I beg Y.E. to please order that a copy be furnished me for the purpose aforesaid.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A , February 6, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Excmo.Sr.Presidente de la Audiencia Territorial.

Excmo.Señor:

Deseoso mi Gobierno de obtener una copia auténtica de la causa seguida contra el ciudadano americano, D.JULIO SANGUILY,por rebelion,me encarga la solicite, y en esta virtud ruego á V.E.se sirva disponer se me facilite dicha copia al objeto indicado.

Dios guarde a V.E.muchos años.

HABANA,20DIcbre.,1895.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A , February 6, 1896.

COPY.

REAL AUDIENCIA TERRITORIAL de la HABANA.

PRESIDENCIA.

Al acusar recibo de su atenta carta oficial de esta fecha en que se sirve interesar una copia autorizada de la causa seguida contra el ciudadano americano D.JULIO SANGUILY por rebelion, con el fin de dar cuenta con la misma al Gobierno de su Nacion, tengo el honor de participarle haber dispuesto por esta Presidencia se pase su citada carta á la Seccion 3a. de la Sala de lo Criminal de esta Audiencia que conoce de aquella causa para la resolucion que estime procedente, significando á la vez á V.S. que el proceso á que se contrae, aun no se ha terminado, puesto que está pendiente del recurso de casacion por quebrantamiento de forma interpuesto por el procesado para ante el Tribunal Supremo y anunciado ademas el de infraccion de Ley.

Dios etc., Habana, 20 dicbre., 1895.

(signed) JOSÉ PULIDO.

Sr. Consul Gral. de los Estados Unidos en la HABANA.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2nd.

H A V A N A , February 6, 1896.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

SUPERIOR COURT of HABANA.

OFFICE of the PRESIDENCY,

HABANA, December 20, 1895.

To the consul ge neral of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

On acknowledging receipt of your attentive official letter of this date in which you are pleased to ask for a certified copy of the proceedings in the trial of the American citizen Mr. JULIO SANGUILY, on the charge of rebellion, for the purpose of giving an account of the same to the Government of your Nation, I have the honor to inform you that this Presidency has ordered its transfer to the 3rd Section of the Hall for the trial of criminal cases of this Court having cognizance of the case for the decision it may deem proper, signifying to you, at the same time, that the proceedings in the case have not terminated, since the appeal interposed by the accused to the Supreme Court for error of procedure and infraction of the law, has yet to be heard.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) JOSE PULIDO.

Enclosure No. 3,

With Despatch No. 2756

HAVANA, Feby. 6, 1896.

TRANSLATION. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

By C.G.W. HABANA, 23 Dec., 1895.

To His Excellency the President of the Superior Court of Habana.

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Y.E.'s communication of the 20th instant informing me that my solicitation had been referred for answer to the 3rd Section of that worthy court. I have now to beg Y.E. to inform the Section that my Government desires an authenticated copy of the record of the trial of Sanguily for the purpose of comparing and of satisfying itself, in the exercise of its right as one of the two contracting parties, if the proceedings have been in accordance with article 7 of the Treaty of the 27th of October, 1795, and the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877, interpreting it.

I am, etc.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 3.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A , January February 6, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Excmo.Sr.Presidente de la Audiencia de la HABANA.

Excmo.Sr:

Tengo el honor de acusar á V.E. recibo de su atenta comunicacion del dia 20,por la que se sirve manifestarme que,prara la resolucion procedente,ha pasado mi primera comunicacion á la Seccion 3 de ese Superior Tribunal,- y al mismo tiempo suplico á V.E.haga presente á dicha Seccion 3 que el objeto que se propone mi Gobierno es examinar lo hecho hasta el dia por ese digno Tribunal y el Sr.Juez,dentro del derecho que le concede el Tratado de 27 de Octubre de 1795 y el Protocolo de 1877, que lo interpreta,como una de las partes contratantes en dicho Tratado.

Dios etc.Habana,23 Diebre.,1895.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 2756.

HAVANA, Feby. 6, 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

Your attentive communications of the 20th and the 23rd. instant soliciting a certified copy of the proceedings in the trial of Mr.JULIO SANGUILY having been referred to the 3rd Section of the Hall of Criminal cases,the latter has dictated the following decree:

HABANA,26 December,1895.

Whereas: on the 2nd instant sentence was declared in this cause condemning Mr.JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT to perpetual imprisonment with chain and corresponding additional penalties and payment of costs as principal (autor) in the crime of rebellion.

Whereas: that on notifying the sentence to the solicitor of the prisoner he presented a writing interposing an appeal to the Supreme Court,founded on error of procedure and on infraction of the law,and that the first of these recourses was admitted,by the decree of the 16th instant,and the announcement of the second was acknowledged.

Whereas: ~~thus~~ the military judge of instruction in the cause against D.Jose Azcuy Miranda addressed a communication to the Judge of the Court of the Cerro district asking for the fragments of the appointment of colonel extended in favor of Azcuy now attached to these proceedings.

Whereas: the consul general of the United States has solicited of the Presidency of the Court an authenticated copy of the cause manifesting that the object proposed by his Government is to examine the proceedings thus far had by the court of instruction and by the Superior Court.

Whereas: the prosecuting attorney has reported in the sense that the Hall lacks jurisdiction to decide upon the solicitation of the Consul and that the petition of the judge of instruction encharged with the case against D.Jose Azcuy cannot be acceded to for the reason that the process is not yet terminated and because of the (expert) calligraphic examination of the document claimed is the subject of an appeal for error of procedure before the Supreme Court.

unintelligible Translator.

Therefore: and regardless of the fact that this case is far from terminated,being at present subject to appeal upon alleged error of procedure,it is clear,the appeal having been admitted by this Court,that this Hall lacks jurisdiction to pass on the solicitation of the consul of the United States and that of the Captaincy

General in the communications already mentioned. Therefore: in conformity with the report of the prosecuting attorney it is declared there is no reason for the remission of the copy of the record solicited by the consul of the United States nor for the return of the document solicited by the Captaincy General and with the insertion of this decree it is ordered that the consul of the United States and the Captaincy General he answered accordingly. It was ordered and signed by the judges of the Hall to which I certify.

(Signed) Jose Pulido.

do. Francisco Pampillon.

do. Francisco Noval y Marti.

do. By order ,Manuel R.Hernandez.

And I have the honor to transmit the above to you in reply to your aforementioned communication.

God guard you many years.

HABANA,December 27,1895.

(Signed) JOSE PULIDO.

Enclosure No. 4

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A, February 6, 1895.

COPY.

Dada cuenta á la Seccion Tercera de la Sala de lo Criminal de esta Audiencia con las atentas comunicaciones de V.S.de veinte y veinte y tres del actual en las que solicita copia auténtica de la causa seguida contra Don Julio Sanguily,ha dictado el siguiente auto:

Habana,26 de Diciembre de 1895.- **Resultando:** que en dos del actual se dictó sentencia en esta causa condenando á D.Julio Sanguily y Garitt á la pena de cadena perpetua con las accesorias correspondientes y pago de costas como autor del delito de rebelion.- Resultando: que notificada dicha sentencia al procurador del procesado presentó escrito interponiendo recurso de casacion por quebrantamiento de forma y anunciando el de infraccion de ley y por auto del dia 16 se admitió el primero de esos recursos y se tuvo por anunciado el segundo.- Resultando: que el Juez instructor militar de la causa contra Don Jose Azcuy Miranda dirigió comunicacion al del distrito del Cerro interesando la devolucion de los fragmentos del nombramiento de Coronel extendido á favor de Azcuy que obren en esta causa. Resultando: que el Sr.Consul de los Estados Unidos solicitó de la Presidencia del Tribunal una copia auténtica de la presente causa haciendo presente

que el objeto que su Gobierno se propone es examinar lo hecho por el Juzgado y por el Tribunal.-Resultando: que dada vista al Sr.Fiscal la ha evacuado en el sentido de que la Sala carece de jurisdiccion para resolver sobre lo que por el Sr.Consul se pide y que tampoco puede accederse á la peticion del Juez instructor de la causa contra D.Jose Azcuy por no estar terminado este proceso y porque sobre el reconocimiento caligráfico del documento reclamado versa el recurso de casacion por quebrantamiento de forma.-Considerando: que prescindiendo de que la presente causa lejos de hallarse terminada se encuentra pendiente de recursos interpuestos contra la misma es lo cierto que una vez admitido el de quebrantamiento de forma carece la Sala de jurisdiccion para resolver sobre lo solicitado por el Sr.Consul de los Estados Unidos y por la Capitania General en las comunicaciones de que sé ha hecho merito. De conformidad con lo representado por el Sr.Fiscal- Se declara no haber lugar á la remision de copia de la causa que interesa el Sr.Consul de los Estados Unidos ni á la devolucion del documento reclamado por la Capitania General y con insercion de este auto contestense las comunicaciones que respetuosamente dirigieron el Sr.Consul de los Estados Unidos y la Capitania General. Lo mandaron y firmaron los Sres.de la Sala de que certifico.- Jose Pulido. Francisco Pampillon.- Francisco Noval y Marti.- P.O.Manuel R.Hernandez.

Y tengo el honor de trasladarlo a V.S. en contesta-

cion á sus antes citadas comunicaciones.

Dios guarde á V.S.muchos años.

HABANA,Diebre.27 de 1895.

(Signed) José Pulido.

Sr.Consul de los Estados Unidos de America en esta capital.

Enclosure No. 5.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A, February 6, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

By C.G.W.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA,13 January,1896.

To His Excellency the President of the Superior

Court of Habana.

Excellency:

By order and for the information of my Government I beg Y.E. to please inform me of the facts with citation of the law upon which the judge of the civil jurisdiction has founded the indictment and imprisonment of the American citizen,Mr.JULIO SANGUILY; and ,if possibly,my Government will be pleased if Y.E. would order a full and literal copy of the proceedings to be furnished for transmission to it.

I am, etc.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 5.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A , February 6, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Excmo.Sr.Presidente de la Audiencia de la Habana.

Excmo.Señor:

De orden de mi Gobierno,ruego á V.E.se sirva comunicarme los fundamentos de hecho,y de derecho,en que se apoyó el auto de procesamiento y prision,dictado contra el ciudadano de los Estados Unidos,D.JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT,por el Juez de la Jurisdiccion Civil y de serle posible tendria satisfaccion mi Gobierno en que V.E. se sirviera remitirme copia literal de dicho auto,para que yo pudiera trsmitirlo á aquel en toda su integridad.

Dios etc. HABANA,13 Enero,1896.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No.6

with Despatch No. 2306,

H A V A N A , February 6, 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

SUPERIOR COURT OF HABANA,

OFFICE of the PRESIDENCY,

HABANA,14 January,1896.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your attentive communication of the 13th instant,in which you ask to be informed of the facts and of the law upon which the indictment and commitment to prison of the American citizen Mr.JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT are founded, manifesting to you at the same time that I have ordered a copy of your said communication to be sent to the 3rd Section of the Hall for the trial of criminal cases of this Superior Court for its action in the matter.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) JOSE PULIDO.

Enclosure No. 6.

With Despatch No. 2706.

HAVANA, Feby 6, 1896.

COPY.

REAL AUDIENCIA TERRITORIAL de la HABANA.

PRESIDENCIA.

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo á V.S. de su atenta comon. de 13 del actual, en la que se sirve interesar se le manifieste los fundamentos de hecho y de derecho en que se apoyó el auto de procesamiento y prision, dictado contra el ciudadano de su Nacion D. JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT; significándole á la vez haber dispuesto en este dia se transcriba su citado escrito á la Seccion 3 de la Sala de lo Criminal de esta Audiencia para lo que proceda.

Dios, etc. Habana, Enero 14, 1896.

(Signed) JOSÉ PULIDO.

Sr. Consul Gral. de los Estados Unidos.

Enclosure No. 7.

With Despatch No. 2756.

HAVANA, Feby. 6, 1896.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

SUPERIOR COURT of HAVANA.

HAVANA, 20 Jany., 1896.

To the consul general of the United States,
Present.

Sir:

Your communication of the 13th instant, soliciting to know the facts and the law upon which the indictment and order of imprisonment of Mr. JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT for rebellion are founded, having been referred to the third Section of the Hall for the trial of criminal cases, the latter has decided, in conformity with the prosecuting attorney and for the same reasons expressed in the answer of the 27th of last month, that it lacks jurisdiction to decide upon the petition you make in your said communication, that is, because of it having admitted the right of Mr. JULIO SANGUILY to appeal to the Supreme Court against the sentence given in his case.

The above is hereby communicated for your information and other effects.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) Francisco Pampillon.

Enclosure No. 7.

With Despatch No. 2758

HAVANA, Feby. 6, 1896.

COPY.

Dada cuenta á la seccion tercera de la Sala de lo Criminal de esta Audiencia, que tengo el honor de presidir, con su comunicacion fecha 13 del actual solicitando se le comuniquen los fundamentos de hecho y derecho en que se apoyó el auto de procesamiento y prision dictado contra D. JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT por rebelion, ha acordado, de conformidad con el Sr. Fiscal, se manifieste a V.S., como lo verifico, que esta Sala carece de jurisdiccion para resolver sobre la peticion que hace en su referido escrito por las mismas razones expuestas en la de veinte y siete de Diciembre ultimo, ó sea por haberse admitido a dicho Sr. Sanguily el recurso de casacion que ha interpuesto para ante el Tribunal Supremo contra la sentencia dictada en la causa de referencia.

Lo que comunico a V.S. para su conocimiento y demas efectos.

Dios etc. Habana, 20 Enero, 1896.

(Signed) Francisco Pampillon.

Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos en esta ciudad.

Enclosure No. 8.

With Despatch No. 2756.

HAVANA, Jany. 6, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

By C.G.W.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, January 24, 1896.

Miguel Viondi, Esquire,

Attorney at law,

Present.

Dear Sir:

As you are the advocate of Mr. JULIO SANGUILY, please inform me the reasons upon which are founded his indictment and imprisonment; and, likewise, if I could, legally, obtain a copy of the record of his trial, and of the order of the Judge for his indictment and imprisonment.

I am, etc.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 8.

With Despatch No. 2756.

HAVANA, January Febry. 6, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, Enero 24 de 1896.

Sr.Lcdo.D.Miguel Viondi,

Presente.

Muy Señor mio:

Como abogado que es V.de D.JULIO SANGUILY, sirvase manifestarme las razones en que se funda el procesamiento y la prision de este; y asimismo, si legalmente podria yo, hoy, obtener copia de la causa ó del auto de prision y procesamiento.

Soy de V.atto.s.s.q.b.s.m.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 9.

With Despatch No. 2756.

HAVANA, Feby. 6, 1896.

TRANSLATED by CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

HABANA, 25 January, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,

U.S. Consul General,

HABANA.

Sir:

In your letter of yesterday you are pleased to ask me, as advocate that I am of Mr. Julio Sanguily, the reasons upon which his imprisonment and trial are founded, and besides, if, legally, you could, as consul of the United States, obtain copy of the record of his trial or of the order of his indictment and imprisonment.

To your first question I reply as follows: The proceedings had by the military jurisdiction having been remitted to the civil judge, in accordance with the protocol, the latter without taking any action appropiate to his jurisdiction, dictated the order of indictment and of imprisonment.

On founding the indictment, as result of the facts, he affirms that the military jurisdiction has cognizance of the cause, and that it has remitted copy of the proceedings

in order that the ordinary or civil courts take cognizance of the said crime so far as it relates to American citizens.

In declaring the legal grounds of the indictment, the civil judge declares: that the antecedents and other data that appear in the proceedings remitted to him by the court martial, there appear rational indications of criminality against Mr. Julio Sanguily as responsible as principal (autor) of the crime of rebellion.

On this ground the civil judge founded his order for the indictment of Sanguily. And in this same order he adds: "In view of the grounds of his indictment, and

"in consideration of the penalty that the law imposes "on the crime in question, the provisional imprisonment "of Mr. Julio Sanguily is hereby ordered".

From the above statement you will see that the order of indictment and of imprisonment of Mr. Julio Sanguily is founded solely, exclusively, on reasons that appear in the proceedings remitted to the civil court by the court martial, that is, on what is prohibited by the protocol. In confirmation, I accompany a full copy of the order of indictment.

To your second question, that is, if you can, as consul general, legally obtain copy of the record or of the order of indictment and of imprisonment, I have to say that you can legally obtain it. For although it is true

that the defense of Sanguily has presented an appeal, which has been accepted, to the Supreme Court at Madrid, it is only against the sentence; but the record of the trial has remained deposited in the Superior Court of Habana, and though the latter has no authority to alter, modify, transfer, etc., the proceedings had thus far in the case, still it has authority for the issuance of copies of the full or of parts of the proceedings. A certified copy of the record has been transmitted to the Supreme Court, as I have informed you, but the original record remains in Habana; therefore, if you, in Habana, in representation of your Nation, should solicit a copy of it for your Government in order that it may see if the protocol has been faithfully observed this could not in justice been refused you, likewise, a copy of it should not be refused for the direct inspection of your Government.

This is not a question of jurisdiction. It would be so were you to propose some modification of the record. Then the court would tell you, with reason on its part, that it has no jurisdiction, because it would be a matter for the decision of the Supreme Court at Mdaird.

But to SEE what has been DONE by the Superior Court of the province of Habana, is no wise opposed to its jurisdiction.

You ask for a copy of what already exists, and if the ORIGINAL from which the copy is to be taken, to which your Government has the right under the protocol, is in the archives of the Superior Court of Habana, the latter ought to issue the copy

ought to issue the copy solicited, because solely it has jurisdiction in the case; and because it alone, and not the Supreme Court at Madrid, has possession of the record. The Superior Court of Habana is authorized to not permit any change or modification tending to alter the sense of the record; but not to prevent the seeing of what has been done by the same Court or by the judge of instruction. If you, with or without a copy, should solicit anything that would change the face of the record; then, the Superior Court of Habana could tell you that it has no authority or jurisdiction to grant your request, since its mission had terminated. But with jurisdiction or without it, the court can legally order the issuance of a copy to you of the record as it now exists; for this in no wise changes the proceedings as realized; neither is there any law prohibiting the court to comply with such a request. And the following example confirms it: Suppose that in a suit carried on in a court of first instance or in the Superior Court ,itself; one of the parties in the suit should ask for a copy of an original document in the cause against Sanguily. The judge of first instance would at once send a communication to the Superior Court soliciting the copy, which with all certainty would be furnished by the Superior Court, since such act in no wise changes the state of the record, [redacted] the only thing that is forbidden. Therefore, if this is true, the same applies to the case about which you consult me. For this copy does not change the record nor alter the state of the cause, for you limit yourself to

the ascertaining, and to the knowing, as representative of your Nation, as contracting party with Spain, by the treaty, of what has been done in the trial. Were it not as I inform you, neither would you be allowed to see the record of the trial of Sanguily. For the copy that you ask for only signifies the wish of your Government to see the record, and not being able to do this, practically, it demands a copy of it, to realize its just desire.

In fine, the issuance of copies of what has been done in a suit, is not opposed to the fact of appeal to the Supreme Court, bacause the copy given, does not in any manner affect the state of the cause.

Therefore, I believe you can legally solicit a copy of the record or of the indictment, without the Superior Court of Habana having to refuse it, because the point does in no wise lessen the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. There is no existing law prohibiting the furnishing of such copies by the Superior Court. Your second question is herewith answered.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) Miguel Francisco Viondi.

Enclosure No. 9

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A , Feby. 6 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, Enero 25 de 1896.

Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams.

Muy Señor mio:

Por su carta de ayer se sirve V.preguntarme, como abogado que soy de D.Julio Sanguily, cuales son las razones en que se funda la prision y procesamiento de dicho Sr.Sanguily, y ademas, si, legalmente, podria V.como Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos obtener copia de la causa seguida contra aquel ó del mencionado auto de prision y procesamiento.

A su primera pregunta contesto lo siguiente: Remitidas las diligencias practicadas por la jurisdiccion de guerra al Juez Civil, como dispone el Tratado, este ultimo seguidamente, sin realizar ningun acto propio de su jurisdiccion competente dictó el auto de procesamiento y prision.

En los hechos de dicho auto o sea en el Resultando afirma "que de la causa conoce la jurisdiccion de guerra, la que ha remitido el testimonio anterior para que los tribunales ordinarios conozcan de dicho delito en lo que se refiere a los ciudadanos americanos."

En los fundamentos de derecho, o sea en el Considerando del mencionado auto, expone el Juez Civil: "que de los

antecedentes y demas datos que constan en las actuaciones remitidas por la expresada jurisdiccion de guerra aparecen indicios racionales de criminalidad contra D.Julio Sanguily como responsable del delito en concepto de autor".

Por este motivo acuerda el Juez Civil "el procesamiento de D.Julio Sanguily".

Y en el mismo auto añade lo que sigue: "Por el fundamento de su procesamiento y en atencion a la pena que la ley tiene señalada al delito de que se trata se decreta la prision provisional de D.Julio Sanguily."

Por esto todo verá V.que el auto de procesamiento y prision de D.Julio Sanguily se funda solo, exclusivamente, en los motivos que constan en las actuaciones remitidas por la jurisdiccion de guerra, es decir, en lo que prohibe el Tratado.

Añado, en confirmacion de lo que dejo dicho, copia integra del auto de procesamiento y prision.

2a.Pregunta: Si legalmente puede V.como Consul Gral. de los Estados Unidos obtener copia de la causa ó del auto de procesamiento y prision.

Si Señor, puede V.obtenerla legalmente.

Si bien, es verdad, que por la defensa de Sanguily se ha interpuesto y admitido el recurso de casacion, es contra la sentencia; pero la causa ha quedado depositada en la Audiencia, y si este Tribunal no tiene jurisdiccion para cambiar, innovar, modificar, transformar, etc. lo realizado en la causa, sí para expedir copia de la misma

ó de parte de ella. Al Tribunal Supremo se ha remitido un testimonio ó copia de la causa, segun le he dicho, pero la causa original permanece en la Habana, y si V. en representacion de su Nacion solo solicita una copia que permita ver á su Gobierno, si se ha observado fielmente el tratado, asi como a V. en la Habana no le podria ser negado en justicia, que viera la causa, por el mismo motivo, no se le debe negar una copia para que su Gobierno la vea directamente.

Esto no es un punto de jurisdiccion. Lo seria si V. pretendiera alguna modificacion en la causa. Entonces le diria la Audiencia, con razon, qúe no tenia jurisdiccion por corresponder esta ya al Tribunal Supremo.

pero VER lo que se ha HECHO por la Audiencia es acto que no se relaciona con la jurisdiccion del Tribunal.

V. pide copia de lo existente y si el ORIGINAL de donde se ha de sacar la copia, a la que tiene derecho su Nacion, por el Tratado, se encuentra en la Audiencia este debe expedir dicha copia por ser ella la unica que tiene jurisdiccion en el caso, pues es la que tiene en su poder la causa, y no el Tribunal Supremo.

La jurisdiccion se refiere a no poder la Audiencia cambiar o modificar en ningun sentido lo hecho; pero no á impedir que se VEA lo por ella o el Juez realizado.

Si V. con la copia o sin ella presentara un escrito solicitando tal o cual cosa, que cambiara la faz del proceso, entonces si podria la Audiencia decirle que no tiene facultades ó jurisdiccion para proveer, pues su mision

habia terminado.

Pero con jurisdiccion ó no puede legalmente mandar expedir copia de lo actuado, de lo existente, pues ni cambia la faz de lo realizado, ni hay ley que se lo prohiba.

Y lo confirma este ejemplo. Suponga V. que en un pleito que se siguiere en un Juzgado de Primera Instancia ó en la misma Audiencia se pidiera por las partes del juicio copia de un documento que exista original en la causa contra Sanguily. El Juez, desde luego, libraria comunicacion a la Audiencia, solicitando esa copia, que con seguridad, autorizará la Audiencia, porque ello no cambia el estado de la causa, que es lo único que le está impedido.

Pues si esto es cierto, lo mismo ocurre en el caso que V.me consulta, V.pide copia de la causa, con derecho para ello por el Tratado. Esta copia tampoco cambia la situacion del juicio ni influye en el estado de la causa, sino se limita a saber V., a enterarse V., en representacion de su Nacion, como parte contratante con España, por el Tratado, de lo que resulta hecho en el juicio.

De no ser las cosas asi como le consulta, tampoco se dejaria ver ya la causa a la defensa de Sanguily. Pues la copia que V.pide no significa otra cosa sino que su Gobierno solicita ver la causa, y no pudiendolo hacer materialmente demanda una copia de ella, para realizar su justo deseo.

En resumen, expedir copias de lo hecho en un juicio no es materia á que se oponga el recurso de casacion admitido porque la copia dada, no afecta en manera alguna

al estado de la causa.

Por lo tanto creo que legalmente pude V.solicitar copia de la causa o del auto de procesamiento,sin que la Audiencia deba negarselos porque el punto no priva en nada de jurisdiccion al Supremo.

Ninguna ley prohibe a la Audiencia conceder dichas copias.

Con lo manifestado queda contestada su segunda pregunta y yo me repito de V.ato.s.s.q.s.m.b.

(Signed) Miguel Francisco Viondi.

Enclosure No. 10.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A B A N A , Feby. 6, 1896.

TRANSLATED by CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Order of indictment.

HABANA, 13 March, 1895.

Acknowledging receipt of the proceedings sent by the senior Judge of this cause and in view of the reasons stated in the opinion of His Honor the Judge Advocate, (Auditor de guerra) on folio 55 and over, the cognizance of the same is accepted in what refers to American citizens: and to this effect let these proceedings be filed in the corresponding book with notification of the acceptance and of the initiation of the cause to the Hall for the trial of criminal cases and to His Majesty's prosecuting attorney.

Whereas: on the morning of the 24th of February last, by reason of antecedents and of information furnished by the secret service the arrest was made on executive order of several individuals seriously compromised in an intended separatist movement, and a party having, on the morning of the same day, risen in open rebellion outside of this province under the cry of independence, and of which cause the military jurisdiction is taking cognizance, and has remitted the certified copy of the proceedings for the cognizance of the ordinary courts in the said crime in whatever therein relates to american citizens.

Therefore, considering that these acts are invested with the character of the crime of rebellion defined in article 237 of the Criminal Code and that from the antecedents and facts stated in the proceedings remitted by the said military jurisdiction, there appear rational indications of criminality against Mr.JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT and Mr.JOSE MARIA AGUIRRE y VALDES as responsible of the said crime as principals (autores).

In view of article 384 and 503 of the Law of criminal procedure His Honor said he ought to order and did order the indictment of the said Mr.JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT and Mr.José Maria Aguirre y Valdes, and that the accused be heard in all the successive steps of the trial.

In accordance with the grounds of the indictment, and in consideration of the penalty that the law imposes on the crime in question, the provisional imprisonment is ordered with outside intercourse of the said Mr.JULIO SANGUILY y GARIT and Mr.José Maria Aguirre y Valdes, informing them thereof and issuing the corresponding writs to the chiefs of the penal establishments where they are and if this order does not appear in the proceedings let an attentive communication be addressed to the Captain general asking him to please issue the necessary instructions placing the accused as prisoners at the disposal of this court and the results of this examination, informing the accused of the right the law grants them to ask for the reconsideration of this order within the legal term

and for the appointment at once of advocates and solicitors for their defense in this cause of which timely account must be given by the acting judge. Require the accused to give security for 50.000 pesetas each, for the purpose of securing their pecuniary responsibility against the amounts that in due season may be decided against them and in case of their failure to give security: their property must be attached therefor in legal form. Bring to the proceedings the penal and carceral antecedents and, this done, give account for the ordering of whatever may be required hereto.

Ordered and signed by the judge of instruction of the Cerro district. I attest. Eugene Luzarreta. Antonio Alvarez Insua.

Enclosure No. 10.
With Despatch No. 2756.
Habana, Feby. 6, 1896.

AUTO DE PROCESAMIENTO.

Habana 13 de Marzo de 1895.

Por recibida la presente causa que remite el Juez Decano de los de esta causa acúsese recibo y en vista de las razones consignadas en el dictamen del Iltmo. Sr. Auditor de Guerra de folio 55 vuelto, se acepta el conocimiento de la misma en lo que se refiere á los ciudadanos americanos: y al efecto radíquense estas diligencias en el libro correspondiente, particípese su inicio á la sala de lo criminal y al Iltmo. Sr. Fiscal de S. M.

Resultando: que en la mañana del veinte y cuatro de febrero último, por *antecedentes y confidencias se procedió gubernamentalmente á la detención de varios individuos* seriamente comprometidos en un proyectado movimiento separatista, habiéndose alzado en abierta rebelión una partida fuera de esta provincia, la mañana del indicado dia bajo el grito de independencia y de cuya causa conoce la jurisdicción de guerra la que ha remitido el testimonio anterior para que los tribunales ordinarios conozcan de dicho delito en lo que se refiere á los ciudadanos americanos.

Considerando que estos hechos revisten caracteres del delito de rebelión definido en el art. 237 del Código Penal y *que de los antecedentes y demás datos que constan en las actuaciones remitidas que la expresada jurisdicción de guerra, aparecen indicios racionales de criminalidad contra D. Julio Sanguily y Garit y D. José María Aguirre y Valdés como responsables de dicho delito en concepto de autores.*

Vistos los artículos 384 y 503 de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento criminal, dijo S. S. que debía acordar y acuerda el procesamiento de los expresados D. Julio Sanguily y Garit y D. José María Aguirre y Valdés y que se entiendan con las acusaciones las diligencias sucesivas. Por el fundamento de su procesamiento y en atención á la pena que la ley tiene señalada al delito de que se trata, se decreta la prisión provisional comunicada de los reperidos, D. Julio Sanguily y Garit y D. José María Aguirre y Valdés; háganseles saber y expídanse los oportunos mandamientos á los Jefes de establecimientos penales donde se hallen y no constando de autos este extremo diríjase atenta comunicación al Excmo. Sr. Capitán General para que se sirva manifestarlo y dicte las órdenes oportunas para que dichos procesados queden en el concepto de presos á disposición de este juzgado y á las resultas de este sumario; instrúyase á los procesados del derecho que la Ley les concede para pedir reposición de este auto dentro del término legal y para nombrar desde ahora letrados y procuradores que les aconsejen y representen en este causa con la cual dé cuenta el actuario oportunamente. Requiérase para que dentro de una audiencia presten fianza por 50,000 pesetas cada uno, á fin de asegurar las responsabilidades pecuniarias que en su día puedan declararse de su cargo y si no lo verifican procédase al embargo de sus bienes en la forma legal. Tráiganse á la causa los antecedentes penales y carcelarios y, hecho, dése cuenta para acordar lo demás que corresponda. Así lo mandó y firma el Sr. Juez de Instrucción del distrito del Cerro.—Doy fe.—Eugenio Luzarreta.—Antonio Alvarez Insua.

[illegible] diligencias remiti-

Enclosure No. 11.

With Despatch No. 2756.

HAVANA, Feb. 6 1896.

TRANSLATION.

By C.G.W.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, 25 January, 1896.

To His Excellency the President of the Superior Court of HABANA.

Excellency:

Having communicated to my Government the order of the third section of that worthy court in regard to the copy of the trial of the american citizen Mr.Julio Sanguily, I have received to-day a telegram from the Department of State of the United States ordering me to ask permission of Y.E. to examine the cause and take a copy of same for its information.

And in obedience to the order of my Government I beg Y.E. to please order that I be allowed to examine said cause and take copy of it for the purpose indicated.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 11.

With Despatch No. 2758.

H A V A N A , Feby. 6, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL De los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, Enero 25 de 1896.

Excmo.Señor:

Comunicada á mi Gobierno la disposicion de la seccion tercera de ese digno tribunal, en lo que respecta á la copia de la causa seguida contra el ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, D.Julio Sanguily, he recibido con fecha de hoy un telegrama de la Secretaria de Estado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en el que se me ordena, que acuda ante V.E. y solicite de V.E. permiso para examinar yo la causa y sacar copia de la misma, que le remita.

Y en obedecimiento á la orden de mi Gobierno ruego á V.E. se digne disponer se me permita examinar la mencionada causa y sacar copia de ella al objeto expuesto.

Dios etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Excmo.Sr.Presidente de la Audiencia de la HABANA.

Enclosure No. 12.

With Despatch No. 2756.

HABANA, Feby. 6, 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

SUPERIOR COURT of HABANA.

HABANA, 27 January, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

On acknowledging receipt of your attentive official letter of the 25th instant in which you are pleased to ask of this Presidency to be authorized to examine and take copy of the proceedings in the trial of the american citizen Mr.JULIO SANGUILY,as ordered in a telegram sent you by the Department of State of the Government of your Nation,I have the honor to inform you that I have referred the same under this date to the Section 3rd of the Hall for the trial of criminal cases of this Superior Court having cognizance of this case for the reply that it may deem proper.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) JOSE PULIDO.

Enclosure No. 12.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A , Feby. 6, 1896.

COPY.

REAL AUDIENCIA TERRITORIAL DE LA HABANA.

PRESIDENCIA.

Al acusar recibo á V.S.de su atenta carta oficial de fecha 25 del actual en la que se sirve solicitar de esta Presidencia se le autorice para examinar y sacar copia de la causa seguida contra el ciudadano D.JULIO SANGUILY,segun se le ordena en telegrama que le ha dirigido la Secretaria de Estado del Gobierno de su Nacion tengo el honor de participarle haber dispuesto en este dia se transcriba su citado escrito a la Seccion 3a.de la Sala de lo criminal de esta Audiencia que conoce de aquella causa para la resolucion que estime procedente.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos años.

HABANA,Enero 27 de 1896.

(Signed) Jose Pulido.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America en la Habana.

Enclosure No. 13.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A ,February 6 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

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SUPERIOR COURT OF HABANA.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

The 1st Section of the Hall for the trial of criminal cases of this superior court informs this presidency as follows:

"The First Section of the Hall for the trial "of criminal cases over which I have the honor to "preside has agreed in conformity with the solicita- "tion of the prosecuting attorney that there is no "reason for the granting of permission to the consul "general of the United States for the examination of "the record in the trial of Mr.JULIO SANGUILY, for "rebellion, and that the communication of Your Honor "dated the 27th ultimo be answered in this sense, "with insertion of the opinion of the prosecuting "attorney which reads as folows:

"To the Hall:

"The prosecuting attorney says: that the consul

"of the United States in a communication addressed
"to His Honor the President of the court under date
"of the 25th instant solicits from the Hall, by
"order of his Government, permission to personally
"examine the record of the trial of Mr. JULIO SAN-
"GUILY y GARIT for rebellion, and for the taking of
"a copy of the same for transmission to his Govern-
"ment. In reality this petition is identical to the
"one formulated by the same consul on the 23rd of
"December last, and upon which the opinion of this
"office was given on the next day, with the order of
"the 26th of same month, solely with the difference
"that the copy then asked of the record was to be
"given by the court and now that its consent is
"asked for the consulate to make the copy: and in
"the opinion of the prosecuting attorney, as he then
"expressed, the Hall lacks authority to furnish
"the copy or to deliver a record of proceedings to
"any one not a party thereto nor having interven-
"tion therein. At all times it would be impossible
"to accede to such pretension, but now the moreso
"because of the jurisdiction of the court over the
"proceedings having ceased by reason of the case
"having been appealed to the Supreme Court, as also
"expressed in the aforesaid order of the 26th of
"december last. For those reasons the prosecuting
"attorney is of the opinion that the Hall should dis-
"miss the new pretension formulated by the consul

"of the United States. The Hall will decide. Habana,
"30th of January,1896. Signed,Enjuto,prosecuting
"atterney. The above is herewith referred to Your
"Honor for the corresponding effects".

Therefore,I have the honor to transmit you the preceding in answer to your attentive official note of the 25th of last month.

God guard you many years.

HABANA,4 January,1896.

(Signed) JOSE PULIDO.

Enclosure No.13.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A , February 6, 1896.

COPY.

REAL AUDIENCIA TERRITORIAL de la HABANA.

PRESIDENCIA.

Por la Seccion la.de la Sala de lo Criminal de esta Audiencia con fecha 3 del actual,se comunica a esta Presidencia lo siguiente:

"La Seccion Primera de la Sala de lo Criminal "que tengo el honor de presidir ha acordado de con- "formidad con lo solicitado por el Sr.Fiscal de- "clarar no haber lugar á poner de manifiesto al Sr. "Consul de los Estados Unidos la causa instruida con- "tra D.JULIO SANGUILY,por rebelion,y que en este sen- "tido se contéste á V.S.Y.su comunicacion de 27 de "Enero último con insercion del dictámen fiscal que "es como sigue: - A la Sala:- El Fiscal dice: que "el Sr.Consul de los Estados Unidos en comunicacion "dirigida al Ilmo.Sr.Presidente del Tribunal de fech "25 del corriente solicita de la Sala,por orden "de su Gobierno,se le permita examinar personal- "mente la causa seguida contra D.JULIO SANGUILY y "GARIT por rebelion á fin de sacar copia de la misma "y remitirla á su Gobierno. En realidad esta peti- "cion es idéntica á la que ya se formuló por el "propio Sr.Consul en 23 de Dicbre.último y á la que "recayó el dictámen de este Ministerio del dia si-

"guiente y el auto de 26 del propio mes,con la sola "diferencia de que alli se solicitaba que la copia "de la causa fuera facilitada por el Tribunal y hoy "se pide que se consienta se saque esa copia por el "Consulado,y en sentir del Fiscal asi como creyó en- "tonces que la Sala carecia de atribuciones para "facilitar la copia opina hoy que tampoco las tiene "para entregar un procedimiento á quien no es parte "en el mismo ni tiene en él ninguna intervencion. "En todo tiempo pues sería imposible acceder a lo "que se pretende,pero hoy lo es tanto mas cuanto que "la Sala carece de jurisdiccion en el proceso por "estar pendiente de resolucion en el Tribunal Supre- "mo los recursos en él establecidos conforme ya se "expresó tambien en el auto antes citado de 26 de "Diciembre anterior. Por esas razones entiende el "Fiscal debe desestimarse por la Sala la nueva pre- "tension formulada por el Sr.Consul de los Estados "Unidos. La Sala resolverá. Habana 30 de Enero de "1896.- Enjuto.- Lo que traslado a V.Y.a los efectos "que correspondan".

Lo que tengo el honor de trasladar á V.S.como resultado de su atenta carta oficial de fecha 25 de Enero último.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos años.

HABANA,Febrero 4,1896.

(Signed) JOSÉ PULIDO.

Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos en esta capital.

Enclosure No.14.

With Despatch No. 2756.

H A V A N A , February 6, 1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 25, 1895.

To His Excellency the General in charge of the Captaincy General.

General:

Notwithstanding the decree issued on the 16th of March last by His Excellency the Governor General of this Island, inhibiting the military jurisdiction of the cognizance of the case of the american citizen Mr. JULIO SANGUILY and ordering its transfer to a court of the civil jurisdiction in strict observance of the agreement of the 12th of January, 1877, nevertheless, I am informed by his advocate that he has been again subjected to a court martial, by order of the military jurisdiction, this time, on a charge alleged to be related to the kidnapping last year of Mr. FERNANDEZ de CASTRO; and in consequence this american citizen has been again remanded into solitary confinement and deprived of all intercourse with his counselor by order of the court martial.

This proceeding on the part of the military jurisdiction is not only an infraction of the agreement, but it is likewise in contradiction of the said decree of the

16th of March last of His Excellency the Governor General of this Island.

I have, therefore, and in compliance with the instructions of my Government to ask Y.E. to have the goodness to order that this second case against this american citizen be also transferred to the civil jurisdiction for trial as His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to order in the first case; and also by order of my Government to enter its most formal protest before the Government of this Island against any delay in the transferring of this second cause against SANGUILY to the civil jurisdiction; as likewise to protest against all proceedings hitherto practiced or that may hereafter be practiced in this case by the court martial now trying this american citizen; because they are in clear contradiction of the said agreement between the two Nations.

I have the honor to remain Y.E.'s obt.servt.,

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

No. 2757.

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FEB 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 7, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Inclo. Fe6.17.'96

Enclosing copy of a letter received from Mr. Joseph U. Quian, a naturalized American citizen.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2757.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 7, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to submit a copy of a letter dated the 1st instant at Recreo, a town near Cárdenas, within the province of Matanzas, and addressed to this office by Mr. Joseph N. Guiau, a naturalized American citizen of Cuban birth, according to certificate issued to him by the Superior Court of New York on the 26th of October, 1876; and his passport from the Department of State, numbered 51.920, on the 29th of December, 1876,

1876, asking to be informed if his children have the same rights as himself to the citizenship of the United States. The facts as above stated are all that appear on record at this Consulate General concerning the American citizenship of Mr. Quain; and they are herewith respectfully submitted to the Department for its decision and instruction to this Consulate General for reply to Mr. Quain.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. Servant,

James D. Williams,

Consul General.

1 Enclosure:

No. 1 - Copy referred to.

Enclosure No.1

With despatch No. 2757

H A V A N A ,February 7,1896.

COPY.

RECREO,Feb.,7,1896.

Ramon O.Williams,Esq.,

U.S.Consul General,

HABANA.

Sir:

As you may see by the books of your office my name is registered as citizen of the United States.

My citizenship is shown by a letter despatched in the city of New York on the 26th day of October,1876.

Will you be so kind as to inform me if my children have the same rights as myself to the citizenship of the United States?

Out of my three children I have my son Henry who was born in this country and I took him to the States when he was four years old remaining there for eight years.

I am, etc. etc.,

(Signed) Joseph N.Quian.

BUR. OF STATISTICS
ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 15 1896

REPORT FILED IN
Bureau of Statistics,
FOR PUBLICATION

No. 2758.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 7, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

REPORT FILED IN
Bur... of Statistics,
FOR PUBLICATION

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a statement of the exports and stock of sugar in this Island on the 31st ultimo.

1 Enclosure.

Copy to Mr Call.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 20 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copied by Mr. Call. February 25, 1896.

No. 2759.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Feby. 10th, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Copied for Mr. Williams

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering Department's instruction No. 1248 of the 1st instant relating to the arrest of Mr. Marcos E. Rodriguez.

No. 2759.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 10, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction no. 1248 of the 1st instant enclosing a copy of a letter dated January 22d from Mr. C. Recio, of Key West, Florida, and endorsed by the Hon. Wilkinson Call, relating to the arrest of Mr. Marcos E. Rodriguez, a citizen of the United States by the authorities of this place, and to report, with reference to previous correspondence, that just as soon as information

information was received of the arrest of Mr. Rodriguez, this office proceeded immediately to obtain his transfer for trial from the court martial to the civil jurisdiction in accordance with the convention between the United States and Spain of the 12th of January, 1877; and this having been obtained consular functions ceased and those of the advocate and Solicitor commenced. Accordingly, Mr. Rodriguez has appointed Mr. Alfredo Zayas, of the Habana bar, as advocate for his defense, and he is giving the case his assiduous attention.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. Servant,

Lemuel E. Williams,

Consul General.

Mr.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

File

Secretary of State.
FEB 20 1896

No. 2760.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 11, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

File

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of yesterday relating to Mr. William F. Manning, an American citizen and newspaper correspondent.

No. 2760.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 11, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of yesterday reading:

"Governor General informs "me that having received "information from Spanish "Minister Washington and "other sources that William "F. Mannix, american "citizen and newspaper "correspondent, has been "among insurgent bands "receiving information "from their chiefs, especially "from Maximo Gomez, con- "sequently his longer stay

"stay in Island may
"be dangerous and al-
"ready is inconvenient,
"and therefore orders his
"departure for United
"States by first steamer
"leaving. Mannix protests
"against expulsion but
"will readily obey ins-
"tructions Department.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramm O. Williams,
Consul General.

Mr Adee
Can anything more be done? WR

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 20 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Cuba.

Acknd. Feb. 24. 1896. H.

No. 2761.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Feby 11, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing a letter from Mr Heidegger, an American citizen and owner of the "Santa Catalina" sugar plantation at Corral Falso.

1 Enclosure.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 21 1896

Mr. Rockhill

See note to Span. Min. of Feb. 14th

among its enclosures, to support the complaint of violation of Art 7 of the Treaty of 1795, was Heidegger's previous affidavit, showing taking of stock and cutting cane for fodder, by the Spanish troops.

See also instn. to Cons. Genl. ABA

Mr. Olney

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 21 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I suppose the Consul has already been instructed to secure proof of the fact of destruction of property and of value of same for future claim for damage.

W.R

Ack. Report to instn. of 20 — & to ass't to claim — just

FEB 21 1896

Mr. Rockhill

See note to Span. Min. of Feb. 14th

among its enclosures, to support the complaint of violation of Art 7 of the Treaty of 1795, was Hedegar's previous affidavit, showing taking of stock and cutting cane for fodder, by the Spanish troops.

See also instn. to Cons. Genl. Add

Mr. Cluett

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 21 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I suppose the Consul has already been instructed to secure proof of the fact of destruction of property and of value of cane for future claim for damages.

W.R

Ack. Refer to instr. of 20 — & to ast. Claims Asst

No. 2761.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 11, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose a copy of a letter dated at Matanzas the 7th instant, and addressed to this office by Mr. Henry Heidegger, an american citizen, and owner of the 'Santa Catalina' sugar plantation at Corral Falso, who again desires this office to inform the Department of the damages continued to be done to his cane fields by the regular troops, and with reference to previous correspondence

I am,
Sir,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Ramon E. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy of Mr. Heidegger's
letter.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2761.

H A V A N A ,February 11. 1896.

COPY.

MATANZAS,February 7,1896.

Ramon O.Williams,Esquire,

U.S.Consul General,

Havana.

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that last evening,I received a letter,dated yesterday,from the man I left in charge of my estate "Santa Catalina",in which there is the following paragraph,viz: "El desmoche que hubo y está habiendo "es causado por la columna de Vicuña la cual se en- "cuentra acampada en el pueblo. Ya estan llegando "con el desmoche a los cañaverales del batey."

I would feel obliged by your communicating same to the Department of State at Washington.

I have also shown this letter to-day to the Civil Governor of the province and he assured me he would try to stop said abuses.

I am,dear Sir,yours truly,

(Signed) Henry Heidegger.

Translation of the spanish part of the above letter:

"The cutting of the tops of the cane fields for "forage that was done and is still being done is caused "by the column of Vicuña which is encamped in the "village. The cutting is now reaching the cane near the "batey".

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 20 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2762.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, Feby. 12, 1896

Mr Williams

to the

Department of State.

Reporting that Lieutenant General Valeriano Weyler, having arrived from Spain on the 10th instant, has entered on the charge of the civil and military Command of this Island.

No. 2762

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Feby. 12, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that Lieutenant General Valeriano Weyler, having arrived here from Spain on the morning of the 10th instant, and after taking the usual oath of office, entered on the charge of the civil and military command of this Island.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Lamon V. Williams,
Consul General.

file

No. 2763.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 17 1890
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, February 12, 1896.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions numbered from 1245 to 1249, inclusive.

No. 2762.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 12. 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to —
acknowledge the receipt of the
Department's instructions —
numbered from 1245 to 1249,
inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Copied Cong

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 19 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2764.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Feby. 12, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 19 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

0852
Acknd.
Feb. 24, 1896.
H.

Enclosing a letter by
Mr. Pedro Mora, administrator
of the Victoria Sugar Company,
an American Corporation.

2 Enclosures

No. 2764.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 12, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to submit to the Department a copy of a letter addressed to this office on the 29th ultimo by Mr. Pedro Mora, administrator of the "Victoria Sugar Company", an American corporation, asking me, in view of the proofs of title to the property received by this office, to instruct our Consul at Sagua, Mr. Barker, as to what necessary steps Mr. Mora would have to take looking towards the protection of

of the property of the said Company. In consequence, I forwarded to Mr Barker a copy of the said proofs of title, identical with the copy accompanying the Department's instruction No 1217 to this office, enclosing for him, also, and for his guidance, and in complyance with Mr Mora's request, an extract of the Department's instruction No 1098 of the first of July last; inasmuch as this Consulate general in all cases, not specially provided in the Consular Regulations, proceeds in strict conformity with the written instructions of the Department.

2/

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant,
Lamm O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2364.

H A V A N A , February 13 1896.

COPY.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, 29 January, 1896.

Ramon O.Willliams, Esquire,

Consul General of the United States,

Havana.

Dear Sir:

I am informed that proofs of the ownership of Central Victoria at district of Calabazar, province of Santa Clara, by an american company called the Victoria Company, have been received by you.

If this is the case, please be so good, as to officially communicate the same to Consul Barker of this place, requesting him to instruct me as to what steps are necessary looking towards the protection of the property of the Victoria Company.

Trusting you will excuse the trouble, I remain etc.

The Victoria Company,

(Signed) By Pedro Mora Ledon,

Administrator.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2764.

H A V A N A ,February 12. 1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA,February 8,1896.

Walter B.Barker,Esquire,

U.S.Commercial Agent,

Sagua la Grande.

Sir:

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter dated the 29th ultimo at Sagua,and received on the 1st instant from Mr.Pedro Mora Ledon,Administrator of the Victoria Sugar Company,asking me to communicate to you the proofs of ownership of the Central Victoria in the district of Calabazar,province of Santa Clara,by an American Company called the Victoria Company,which he says ,according to his information,had been received by me; and considering that he must refer to the document forwarded to this office by Mr.Edward L.Welsh,of Philadelphia,President of the said Company,I enclose it herewith for your information and which you can keep for the files of your office. I enclose a copy also of the Department's instruction number 1217 upon this same subject.

And referring to that part of Mr.Mora' s letter requesting me to irrstruct you as to what steps are necessary looking towards the protection of the property of the

Victoria Company; and,whereas,this Consulate General in all cases,not specially provided for in the Consular Regulations,proceeds in strict conformity with the written instructions of the Department,I enclose for your guidance an extract of its instruction 1098 of the first July last which clearly explains itself.

I am,Sir,respectfully,your obt.servant,

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS,

CONSUL GENERAL.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 19 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2765.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 13, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 19 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

ans. Feb. 21, '96

Enclosing copy of a letter received from the Special deputy Collector of Customs at San Francisco, California.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2765.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 13, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 130 of the Consular Regulations, I beg to submit to the Department a copy of a letter addressed to this Consulate General on the 29th ultimo, with three original exhibits enclosed therein marked, respectively, A, B and C, by the Special deputy Collector of Customs at San Francisco, California.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant.

1 Enclosure.

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2765.

H A V A N A , February 10, 1896.

COPY.

OFFICE of the COLLECTOR

of CUSTOMS. Port of San Francisco.

Jany.29,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esquire,

United States Consul General,

Havana, Cuba.

Sir:

Under date of the 8th instant, this office made strong recommendations to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to securing a uniformity in the forms of consular certificates, the manner of attaching the same to invoices, the endorsements, folding and convenient arrangement of the forms now prescribed by the Department of State.

At present there is a wide variance in the practice at our many consulates in these essential points. At hardly any two consulates are the certificates attached, endorsed and folded in the same manner; and this dissimilarity in preparing invoices causes much petty annoyance and frequently unnecessary delay in handling, makes the invoices very unhandy, and retards, instead of facilitates, the prompt despatch of business.

I enclose herewith proposed new forms of consular

certificates (marked Exhibits A and B),and also a new form of descriptive list,(marked Exhibit C),to be used in transmitting invoices to Collectors of Customs. With the present form of all consular invoices it is necessary to place a covering or jacket on each invoice for endorsing and filing the same. The proposed new forms (Exhibits A and B) are intended to do away with this covering,as they have a fold prepared to be used for endorsing at the Custom House where entry is made.

The certificates,and also the invoices when the certificate is a part thereof,should be printed on firm paper of substantial thickness,to serve as a covering suitable for filing and endorsing.

Descriptive lists (Exhibit C) should have printed, in the upper left hand corner,the names of all officials entitled to certify invoices. This would be a valuable guide in quickly ascertaining the names of the officers certifying,as some signatures are frequently ilegible or difficult to readily determine,on account of their peculiarities. It is essential that the signatures should be ascertained correctly,as it is reported,in the monthly abstract of triplicate invoices,to the Treasury Auditor for the State Department.

Another important recommendation made is that certificates and descriptive lists be printed on colored paper. Many of the consuls are now using colored paper for their certificates,and if all the consuls in certain countries or groups of countries would use a distinguishing

color,it would be a most convenient thing in searching for invoices in the files and for many other reasons. These colors would be soon learned by the Customs and Appraising officers,and would be an instantaneous guide to them of the country where made,and thus,very frquently, an indication of the nature of the merchandise.

The color that has been suggested for invoice certificates and descriptive lists from all consulates in the West Indies,observing a due regard for the colors now in use at many consulates,is known commercially as Melon.

Exhibit A is the form of certificate most commonly used at consulates where invoices consist of several sheets,and Exhibit B at consulates where invoices do not require lengthy detailed description of the merchandise. Exhibit B is by far the most convenient form for handling when entry is made at the custom house,as the invoice,certificates and endorsements are so handily arranged that any desired information contained thereon can be obtained at a glance.

Should an additional certificate be required,such as American merchandise returned,or a currency certificate, it ought to be attached to the face of the invoice,so as not to interfere with folding,as might be the case if attached to the back of the invoice.

You will readily see that there is nothing in the new blanks that conflicts in any manner with the various forms now prescribed by law or by consular regulations, the only change being in the more convenient arrangement of these forms,and in the preparation of a fold for en-

dorsement,or briefing,the invoice when entry is made at the Custom House at the port of entry. The fold prepared for endorsing invoices at the time of certification is practically the form now in use at many of the consulates.

It would greatly facilitate the work at this Custom House if you would have some of the new form (Exhibit B) printed and used at your consulate. It would also be a great convenience if you would cause the several sheets of an invoice to be attached at the top,or at the left upper hand corner,instead,as is sometimes done,of attaching the several sheets by the top of one to the bottom of the other,and thus making one very long and unwieldy sheet.

At sea port consulates the name of the vessel by which the goods are shipped should be noted on the descriptive list on the line prepared therefor,immediately below the words "Descriptive list of Triplicate Invoices".

Samples of the new forms and color of paper are herewith enclosed and I earnestly hope you will act on the suggestions in the near future.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) E.B.Jerome,

Special Deputy Collector.

Here

This color is commercially known as Melon. There are doubtless several shades of this color.

DECLARAT

when required.

SIZE OF BLANK 8 1-2 x 11.

Dated at .....

..... 189...

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT .....

(Form 140)

I, ..., Consul of the United States at .....,
do hereby certify that at ..... on this ..... day of ..... A.D. 189...,
the within invoice, in which are mentioned and described certain .....

.....

.....

amounting, with the charges thereon, to the total sum of ..... was produced to me by ..... in person, who thereupon declared in writing in my presence, that entry of said merchandise was to be made at the port of ..... in the United States of America.

I do further certify that I am satisfied that the person making the declaration hereto annexed is the person he represents himself to be, and that the price stated in said invoice represents the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise described in the said invoice in the principal markets of the country at the time of exportation, excepting as noted by me upon said invoice, or respecting which I shall make special communication to proper authority.

Witness my hand and seal of office at ..... the day and year aforesaid.

Consular No. .....

Amount of Invoice .....

(Here stamp Original, Duplicate, etc.)

Received Consular Fee $2.50.

(Seal.)

..... Consul of the United States.

Here securely paste on top of back of Invoice.

(Form 138½.)

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE SELLER ON BEHALF OF THE PURCHASER WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

Can be printed in the language of the country where made.

FORM 138 or 139 can be substituted when required.

SIZE OF BLANK 8 1-2 x 11.

Dated at .....
..... 189...

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT .....
(Form 140)

I, ..., Consul of the United States at .....,
do hereby certify that at ..... on this ..... day of ..... A.D. 189...,
the within invoice, in which are mentioned and described certain .....
.....
.....
amounting, with the charges thereon, to the total sum of ....., was produced to me by ..... in person, who thereupon declared in writing in my presence, that entry of said merchandise was to be made at the port of ..... in the United States of America.

I do further certify that I am satisfied that the person making the declaration hereto annexed is the person he represents himself to be, and that the price stated in said invoice represents the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise described in the said invoice in the principal markets of the country at the time of exportation, excepting as noted by me upon said invoice, or respecting which I shall make special communication to proper authority.

Witness my hand and seal of office at ..... the day and year aforesaid.

Consular No. .....
Amount of Invoice .....
(Here stamp Original, Duplicate, etc.)
.....
Received Consular Fee $2.50.

(Seal.) ..... Consul of the United States.

Exhibit A.

..... Invoice No. .....

(Name of Consulate)

.....

Date ..... 189...

Value .....

Shipper .....

Consignee .....

Mark .....

Quantity .....

Contents .....

Port of Shipment .....

First Port of Entry .....

In Bond to .....

No. .....

Importer .....

Vessel .....

From .....

Arrived ..... 189...

Kind of Entry.

Marks, Quantity, and Contents.

All of above indorsement to be made only at the Custom House at Port of Entry.

Consular Correction of Invoice.

This form of Invoice Heading to be used when Declaration is made under Form 138:

---------- 189---

Invoice of Merchandise, viz: ---------- purchased in ------

by ---------- for ----------

of ---------- and shipped from ----------

per ----------

_____ 189____

Invoice of _____ shipped

by the _____ for entry at _____

Sold to _____ by _____

Marks and Numbers.	Description of the Merchandise.	Price	Amount	Consul's Correction.

The form of this heading can be changed to suit the circumstances whenever declaration is made under Form 138 or 139.

SIZE OF THIS BLANK 8½ x 14

Exponent's firm name

To be signed immediately below the total of the Invoice.

John Jo
John D
Richard

Exhibit B

---------- Invoice No. ----------

(Name of Consulate)

Date ---------- 189---

Value ----------

Shipper ----------

Consignee ----------

Mark ----------

Quantity ----------

Contents ----------

Port of Shipment ----------

First Port of Entry ----------

In Bond to ----------

No. ----------

Importer ----------

Vessel ----------

From ----------

Arrived ----------

Kind of Entry.

Marks, Quantity, and Contents.

All of above indorsement to be made only at the Custom House at Port of Entry.

(Form No. 138½.)

Declaration to be made by the Seller on behalf of the purchaser where merchandise has been actually purchased.

I, ---------- of ---------- do solemnly and truly declare etc., etc.

⟨ Form 138 or 139 can be substituted whenever the case may require ⟩

(signature)

(Place) ----------

(Date) ---189---

Consular No. ----------

Amount of Invoice ----------

(Here stamp Original, Duplicate, etc.)

Received Consular Fee $2.50.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT ----------

(Form No. 140.)

I, ----------, Consul of the United States at ---------- etc., etc.

Consul of the United States.

(L.S.)

(Forms No. 142 and 143 combined)

John Jones, Consul.
John Doe, Vice-Consul.
Richard Roe, Deputy Consul.

U.S. CONSULATE,

----------, ---------- 189---

To the Collector of Customs,

(----------) ------.

Sir:-

In pursuance of instructions, I transmit herewith ------ triplicate Invoices; properly indorsed, of goods, as per descriptive list below.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

U.S. Consul.

—— DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF TRIPLICATE INVOICES ——

No. of Invoice.	Shippers.	Consignees.	Amount of Invoice.

SIZE OF BLANK 8½ x 11

Ex 2 C

U. S. CONSULATE,

.....,

.....189...

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF

TRIPLICATE INVOICES

SENT TO

Printed in Consular Reports April 1896

Confidential

No. 2766.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 14, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. FEB 19 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State. FEB 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Economic condition of Cuba

Accompanying a translation of an extract from the Boletin Comercial of that city.

The European Beet Sugar crop.

One inclosure.

Printed in Consular Reports April 1896

Confidential

No. 2766.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, February 14, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. FEB 19 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State. FEB 18 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Economic condition of Cuba

Accompanying a translation of an extract from the Boletin Comercial of this city.

The European Beet Sugar crop.

One inclosure.

Brit. Cons. Gen. Habana to Dept. of State

88

Confidential

No. 2766.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 14, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of an extract from the Boletin Comercial of this city, the perusal of which may interest the Department in view of my dispatches of the 20th of November, 1895, and 8th of August and 12th of September, 1878, on the economic condition of Cuba, as illustrating about of consul general Staff.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

Habana Feb. 14, 1896

Enclosure: as stated.

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1966.

H A V A N A , February 14, 1896.

TRANSLATED by CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

----------oOo----------

From EL BOLETIN COMERCIAL of Havana, Feby. 12, 1896.

----------o----------

THE EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR CROP.

From the latest newspapers received, reaching to the 23rd ultimo, we extract the following accounts:

"The advices from Cuba have induced the cultivators of beet to prepare for a considerable increase in the sowing of the seed and large contracts have been made for the next crop at prices varying between 25 and 26 francs the metric ton, base 7 degrees of density, which are agreeably acceptable to the cultivators, and as only an increase of 12 per cent in the planting is necessary to offset the deficiency in Cuba, it is probable that the production of the beet-sugar crop of Europe will largely exceed the six hundred thousand tons additional that will be required by the general consumption, which has averaged 7.500.000 tons during the last few years."

In consequence of the great extension now being given in all the beet-sugar countries, it is feared with

r

reason, that a surplus production will again depress the market and to the end of evading the decline in next year's price that is already glimmering, one of the principal factories of France writes to the Journal des Fabricants de Sucre of Paris asking its aid in bringing about an agreement between all the European sugar factories for their closure on the 5th of next December, at the latest.

----------o----------

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2766
Havana, February 14, 1896

Boletin Comercial

HABANA 12 de Febrero de 1896.

Ultimas noticias de la Remolacha.

Los últimos periódicos que hemos recibido alcanzan al 22 del pasado y hallamos en ellos las siguientes noticias:

Los avisos de Cuba han inducido á los cultivadores de remolacha á aumentar considerablemente las siembras y se han efectuado grandes contratas para la zafra venidera, á precios que varían entre 25 y 26 francos la tonelada métrica, base 7 grados de densidad, que aceptan gustosos los cultivadores y como solo se necesita un aumento de 12 % en los plantíos para compensar la merma de Cuba, es probable que la producción excederá en mucho á las 600,000 toneladas adicionales que requerirá el consumo universal, cuyo término medio en los tres últimos años se elevó á 7 millones 500,000 toneladas.

La producción de azúcar de caña apenas llegará este año á 2.500,000 toneladas, toda vez que no obstante calcular para Cuba los Sres Willett y Gray, de Nueva York, una zafra de 300,000 toneladas, es probable que le falte mucho para cubrir ese guarismo.

A consecuencia de la gran extensión que se está dando en todos los países remolacheros, temese con razón que vuelva la sobreproducción á deprimir el mercado y á fin de evitar la baja que ya se vislumbra para el año entrante, uno de los principales fabricantes de Francia, escribe al *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* de París, pidiéndole le apoye en las gestiones que se propone practicar para que todas las fábricas europeas, terminen la elaboración el 5 de Diciembre, á más tardar.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 19 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr Chilton

Printed in Consular Report April 1896

Confidential.

No. 2767.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 19 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General

Secretary of State
FEB 19 1896

Habana, February 14, 1896.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a translation with slip of an account given in the Boletin Comercial of a conference held by a commission representing the Board of Sugar Planters with General Weyler, the present Governor General of that Island

---

One enclosure

Harvesting of the Cuban Sugar Crop

Confidential

No. 2767.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 1st, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Omit

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose a translation, with slip, of an account given in the Boletin Comercial of last evening of a conference held the day before by a commission representing the Board of Sugar Planters with general Weyler, the present Governor-General of this Island, in which he gave the assurance of his endeavors to enable the planters to commence the harvesting of their crops in the provinces of Pinar del Rio,

Habana, Matanzas and
Santa Clara by the middle of
next month.

I beg to add, for the
information of the Department,
that I understand the planters
of the two remaining provinces
of the Island, Puerto Principe
and Santiago de Cuba, are
making their crops, though not
with the usual activity, from
being somewhat short of laborers.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant.

Habana, February 10, 1876

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Enclosure:

Translation and Slip as stated.

86

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2767.

H A V A N A , February 14, 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

---o---

From EL BOLETIN COMERCIAL of Havana, Feby. 13, 1896.

---o---

GENERAL WEYLER and the SUGAR PLANTERS.

---o---

A committee representing the Board of Sugar Planters conferred yesterday afternoon with the Governor-General. The conference was lengthy and interesting, and the declarations of our first authority to the representatives of the principal industry of the island were highly satisfactory.

General Weyler told them that the situation was serious, but notwithstanding its gravity, he would endeavor to facilitate the grinding of the cane by all the plantations in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara (Las Villas) by the middle of next month, and then added:

"You can have detachments of mobilized volun-
"teers for your plantations, you responding for their
"loyalty. I will furnish everything needed for

87

"their maintenance." I cannot give you troops of the line for I need them in the persecution of the enemy."

6

----------o------

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2767
Havana, February 14 1896.

Boletin Comercial

13 de Febrero de 1896.

El general Weyler y los Hadendados.

Ayer tarde conferenció con el Gobernador general una comisión del Círculo de Hacendados. Larga y expresiva fué la entrevista, y satisfactorias las manifestaciones que hiciera nuestra primera autoridad á los representantes de la más importante industria del país.

El general Weyler les manifestó que la situación era grave; pero que á pesar de la gravedad de las circuntancias trataría por todos los medios, de que en la segunda quincena de Marzo empezasen á moler los ingenios en Pinar del Río Matanzas, Habana y las Villas y agregó:

«Podrán todoa los hacendados tener destacamentos de voluntarios movilizados para sus fincas, y respondiendo ustedes de la lealtad de lo mismos, yo les facilitaré todo cuánto necesiten para el mantenimiento de esas fuerzas. Yo no puedo dejarles los detacamentos de tropa de línea, porque los necesito para la persecución del enemigo.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

ASSIS'T SECRETARY
FEB 19 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2768. Ark. File

dist to Feb. 24, 1896. N.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 15, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 19 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Expulsion of Mr. William T. Manning, an American citizen and newspaper correspondent, by executive order of the Governor General of this Island.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2768.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 15 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

With reference to my despatch no. 2760 of the 11th instant relating to the expulsion of Mr. William F. Mannix, I have now to report that having received early in the morning of the 14th instant a polite unofficial note (b.l.m.) from Sr. Francisco Calvo Muñoz, Secretary General of the Government of this Island, inviting me to see him at 10 a.m. that same morning, I responded by reaching

his

his office exactly at the mentioned hour. After the usual salutations the Secretary explained that the object of his invitation was to tell me that upon information received from the Minister of Spain at Washington, and from other Sources, the Governor General had decided to expell Mr. William J. Mannix, an American citizen and newspaper correspondent residing at that moment at the hotel "Mascotte" in this city, as a dangerous alien (estrangero peligroso) for having published in some american newspapers that he had held intercourse with the insurgent government at Najasa (a place situated between Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz

Cruz del Sur) and also in another locality with the insurgent chief Maximo Gomez, besides publishing correspondence in the same newspapers disparaging to the Government of Spain; the Secretary, then, requested me to communicate informally this order to Mr. Mannix.

Accordingly, on returning to the office Mr. Mannix was called by telephone to come to see me. And on arriving soon after I communicated to him, verbally, the order of the Governor General for his expulsion. Mr. Mannix admitted that he had visited the insurgent government and that he had also seen the insurgent chief Maximo Gomez at a

a place not far from Havana;
but added that as Spain
had not recognized a state
of war in this Island, he
considered he had a right
to go wherever he pleased;
and asked me to defend
him in this right against
the order of the Governor
General. I replied to these
remarks that our govern-
ment upholds its right to
exclude foreigners whose
presence it may deem a
source of danger to the
United States; and that,
reciprocally, it recognized
the same right in all other
sovereignties. Mr. Mannix,
however, still contending
that a state of war in
the Island not having
been acknowledged by
Spain, doubted the right
of the Government to
expell

expell him and thereupon emphatically demanded the intervention of this office in his behalf. I then told him that our Government maintains the similar right not only in times of war but also of peace; and to convince him, I read to him from paragraph 206, volume II of Wharton's International Law Digest the citations contained therein bearing application to his case. I had in illustration of the legislation of the United States in cases bearing similarity to his I invited his attention to sections 4067/4070 of the Revised Statutes respecting alien enemies of the United States; and to paragraph 46 of section

1342

1342 of the Revised Statutes respecting persons holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly. But continuing to express the opinion that the Spanish Government had no right to expell them from its territories because of not yet having acknowledged, as he repeated, a state of war existed here, and persisting in the correctness of his judgement in the matter, I then called his attention, for the purpose of satisfying him on the point to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 12th of last June, wherein it is declared that: the island of Cuba is now the seat of serious civil

civil disturbances accompanied by armed resistance to the authority of the established Government of Spain, a power with which the United States are and desire to remain on terms of peace and amity: and admonishing all American citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States to abstain from every violation of the laws of the United States adversely to the established Government of Spain in this Island; and I observed that in view of this proclamation of the President I did not consider that this office was authorized

to

to oppose the action of the Governor General within the Spanish jurisdiction, especially as he had admitted the truth of the charges upon which it was based, unless instructed to the contrary by the Department. Mr. Mannix, then, becoming somewhat more settled in mind, asked me to intervene with the Governor General for an extension of the time of his departure. This I did, and the Governor General acceded on the grounds of clemency giving him a week longer, as Mr. Mannix had represented to me that his immediate departure would bring him personal discomfort and annoyance.

annoyance. But on
the second day following,
having concluded to
not wait the seven days,
had his passport visaed
by the Governor of the
Province to leave the next
day by steamer for the
United States; but in-
stead of following out
this plan he called
the next day at the
Consulate General, the
day fixed by himself
for his departure, and
told me that he would
not leave the Island,
and declaring that he
had a brother who is
a member of Congress,
and claiming close
relations with Senator
Hill, and saying he
had a letter from
the President of the
United

United States, telling him to demand protection if he got into any trouble here, ~~that~~ and arose from his rising seat and with clenched hand, violent gesture and in loud voice demanded me to seek the revocation of the order of the Governor General. I then arose from my seat and quietly reminded him that he was in the Consulate General of the United States, and expressed to him my expectation that he would conduct himself in this office with the respect due to it and its incumbent. Doubting his statement about having a letter from the President instructing

or

correction requested in C.G.'s No. 2770.

or authorizing him to demand protection, I asked him to produce it, which he refused to do.

Finally, Mr. Mannix was notified by the police on the 12th instant to leave today, and from his representations of being short of money to pay his passage to Florida I have taken his 3 days draft for $ 25 U.S. Currency on the "Evening Star", Washington, D.C., allowing him 9% premium on same.

I also beg to enclose
2/ a copy and translation of a communication dated the 8th instant on the subject received from the General Government.

I am,

am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.
No. 1 - Copy and translation
of unofficial note referred to.
" 2 - do. do. of communication.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2708

H A V A N A., February 14, 1896.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

The Secretary of the General Government of the Island of Cuba presents his respects to the Consul General of the United States and begs him, if convenient, to please call on him at 10 a.m. to-day.

Francisco Calvo Muñoz avails himself of the occasion etc. etc.

Habana, 4 February, 1896.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2768

H A V A N A , February 15, 1896.

Copy.

El Secretario General del Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba b.l.m. al Sr.Consul general de los Estados Unidos y tiene el honor de rogarle que,si no le sirve de molestia,le haga el obsequio de venir á verle á las diez de la mañana de hoy.

Francisco Calvo Muñoz aprovecha la oportunidad etc. etc.

Habana,4 Febrero,1896.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2768.

H A V A N A , February 15, 1896.

TRANSLATED by Consul General Williams.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL of the Island of Cuba.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

His Excellency the acting Governor General has been pleased to decree under this date as follows:

"Whereas from information received by this "Government General from the Minister of Spain in "Washington, showing that the american citizen "William F.Mannix, who calls himself the corres- "pondent of a New York paper, has been among the in- "surgents, receiving intelligence from their chiefs, "especially from Maximo Gomez, and

"Considering that this information and that "from other sources that have reached this Govern- "ment, induce it to believe that the further stay of "this american citizen in the Island can be dan- "gerous, and that it is already inconvenient; there- "fore, I order that William F.Mannix be notified to "leave the Island in the first steamer departing

"from this port for the United States of America.

"Communicate this order to the Consul General of the "United States that he may so inform his Government, "if he esteems it proper, and report the same by tele- "gram to His Excellency the President of the "Ministry".

I have the honor to transmit the above to you by order of His Excellency for your knowledge and consequent effects.

God guard you many years.

HABANA, 8 February, 1896.

(Signed) Francisco Calvo Muñoz.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2768.

H A V A N A , February 15, 1896.

COPY.

GOBIERNO GENERAL de la Isla de Cuba.

El Excmo.Sr.General encargado del despacho se ha servido expedir con esta fecha el siguiente decreto:

"Resultando de las noticias comunicadas á este "Gobierno General por el Sr.Ministro Plenipoten- "ciario de España en Washington que el ciudadano "norte americano William F.Mannix,corresponsal que "se titula de un periódico de New York,ha estado "entre las partidas insurrectas,recibiendo noticias "de sus Jefes,especialmente de Maximo Gomez,y

"Considerando que estas noticias y otras que "por conductos diferentes han llegado á este Gobierno "inducen á creer que la permanencia en el territorio "de esta Isla del ciudadano americano de quien se "trata puede ser peligrosa y que ya es inconveniente, "prevengase á William F.Mannix que salga de esta "Isla en el vapor que mas pronto zarpe de este "puerto para los Estados Unidos de América. Comu- "níquese esta orden al Consul General de la Union "para que pueda dar cuenta á su Gobierno,si lo esti- "ma oportuno,y dése conocimiento,por telegrama,al "Excmo.Sr.Presidente del Consejo de Ministros".

Lo que de orden de S.E.tengo el honor de trasladar a V.S.para su conocimiento y efectos consiguientes.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos años.

HABANA,8 de Febrero de 1896.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America en esta capital.

Mr Chilton

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 19 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2769

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 15, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 19 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Book and diploma
medal
Copied & Library
Feby. 24, 1896.
H.

Transmitting a diploma and
bronze medal of the Spanish
Life Saving Association for
transmission and delivery to
Captain Joshua B. Smith
a resident of Key West, Fla.

Two enclosures.

No. 2769.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 15, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 2645, dated December 9th, 1895, I now have the honor to accompany herewith a roll containing a diploma and a package with a bronze medal which has been properly corrected by the Spanish Life Association and forwarded to this Consulate General by the Rear Admiral commanding this naval station for transmission and delivery to captain Joshua A. Smith,

a resident of Key West,
Florida.

Sam, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams,
~~Postal Clerk.~~

~~Enclosures:~~

1. one roll with diploma.
2. " package with bronze medal.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 26 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Inclosure in dispatch
February 28, 1896.

No. 2770.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febʸ. 15, 1896

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Rectifying error in dispatch
No 2768, of this date.

Inclosure in
Index Bureau
2/24/96. M.

No. 2770.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Feby. 15, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to ask that on page 11³, 8ᵗʰ line of my despatch No. 2768, of this date, the words: "he then arose" be altered so as to read: "and arising from his seat, etc."; the error having been made in the transcription of the draft.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamont D. Williams
Consul General.

Mr Taylor?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 26 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copies sent to Bureau. Weyrich, Haffenden & Heydrick. Feb 26 1896 H.

No. 2771.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 17, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 26 1896

Enclosure returned herewith.

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 1190 of the 27th November last relating to a protest of Messrs. Heydrick, Raffloer & Co against the appraisement of duties on cordage oil received from the United States.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2771.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 17, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to the Department's instruction
No. 1190 of the 27th of November
last, I beg to enclose herewith
copy of the communication
I have addressed under this
date to the Governor General
presenting him the memorial
of Messrs. Heydrick, Raffloer
and Company, in relation to
a lot of oil on which they
say the custom house of this
port had erroneously assessed
duties, because, as they
affirm, the same should
have

have been admitted free under schedule K paragraph 17 of the late Reciprocity Treaty between Spain and the United States.

And in reply to the Department's query as to whether the Intendant of the Treasury has replied to my note referred to in despatch 2280 of the 19th of July, 1894, I have to say that no answer has been received.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt. servant,
James L. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1. Copy referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2771.

H A V A N A , February 17, 1896.

Translation..

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA,Feb.17,1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the

Island of Cuba..

Excellency:

In accordance with instructions of my Government I have the honor to accompany a memorial addressed to Y.E. under date of the 5th instant by the firm of Messrs.Heydrich,Raffloer and Company,relating to an erroneous appraisement,on the part of the custom house of this capital,of duties on a lot of oil imported from the United States,and which they affirm should have been admitted free under schedule A paragraph 17 of the late Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Spain.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure Nd. 1.

With Despatch No. 2771.

H A V A N A , February 17,1896.

Copy.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA,Feb.17 de 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Señor:

De acuerdo con instrucciones de mi Gobierno tengo el honor de acompañar un memorial dirigido a V.E. con fecha 5 del corriente por los Sres.Heydrich,Raffloer y Compañia,relativo a un aforo erroneo de parte de la aduana de esta capital por concepto de derechos impuestos a una partida de aceite importada de los Estados Unidos, la que segun afirman dichos señores debió admitirse libre bajo el parrafo 17 tabla A del reciente convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Habana
Feby. 18. 1896.

Confirmed Feby 20/96

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. FEB 19 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

FORM No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All **CABLE MESSAGES** received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
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OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

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No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
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LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

DEPT. OF STATE RECEIVED MAR 1 1896 U.S. OFFICE

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
32	Ny	Jm	28	Govt Havana

RECEIVED at 5:46 P. Feby 18 1896

Olney Secretary of State Washington DC

Captain General informs me today that he has ordered transfer Cepero from military to civil jurisdiction for trial

Williams Consul General

Feb

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 26 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2772.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 18, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of this date relating to Mr. Joseph L. Cepero.

No. 2772.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 18, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of to day reading:

"Captain General informs me to-day that "he has ordered transfer "Lopez from military "to civil jurisdiction "for trial."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

BUR. OF STATISTICS
ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 29 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

REPORT FILED IN
Bureau of Statistics,
FOR PUBLICATION.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2773.

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, February 19. 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 1249 of the 3d instant requesting information for the linseed oil dealers in the United States.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr Adee
Yours with true thin
W.R

No. 2774.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 24 1896
DEPT OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby 19 1896

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack with satisfaction
aab
FEB 28 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the arrest of Mr. Joseph L. Lopez, an American citizen.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2774.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 19th 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch no. 2735 of the 15th ultimo and to subsequent correspondence relating to the arrest and subjection to the military jurisdiction of the American citizen Mr. Joseph L. Lopez, contrary to the stipulations of article 7 of the Treaty of the 27th of October, 1795, and protocol of the 12th of January, 1877, I have now the honor to submit herewith a translation and copy of the

1/2

note

note of the Governor General of yesterday's date informing me of the inhibition of the military jurisdiction in the case and its transfer to the ordinary or civil jurisdiction.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Lamm V. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Copy and translation of Mr Williams's communication to Governor General, Febʸ. 17ᵗʰ
" 2 - Ditto. ditto. answer from Governor Genl. Febʸ. 18ᵗʰ

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2774.

HAVANA, February 19. 1896.

Translation.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, February 17, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General

of this Island.

Excellency:

Having to report to my Government the decision of Y.E.on the petition addressed to you on the 22nd ultimo for the transfer of the case of the American citizen Mr.Joseph L.Cepero to the civil or ordinary jurisdiction for trial,with inhibition of its cognizance by the military jurisdiction,in accordance with the terms of the protocol of the 12th of January,1877,I have now to ask Y.E.to please inform me of your decision,which I cannot but suppose will be favorable in view of the several precedents already established by the General Government of this Island in similar cases,especially as this American citizen was not captured with arms in hand in any attempt against the Government of Spain,but on board a spanish merchant steamer,as a peaceable passenger,on the route from Cienfuegos to Batabanó,both ports in this Island.

I have also to add,that I am informed by the advocate of Mr.Cepero,that a person whom the latter pro-

poses to have summoned as a witness in his behalf will leave here soon for Veracruz; therefore,I cannot less than call the attention of Y.E.to the harm that will result from further delay of Y.E.'s decision in this case.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

ConsulGeneral.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2774.

H A V A N A ,February 19 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA,17 Febrero,1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador y Capitan General de la Isla

de Cuba.

Excmo.Sr:

Teniendo que dar cuenta á mi Gobierno de la resolucion de V.E.respecto á la peticion que en 22 del mes ppdo.me cupo la honra de entregar á V.E.referente al traslado de la causa del ciudadano americano Mr.Joseph L.Cepero de la jurisdiccion civil á la ordinaria,inhibiéndose de su conocimiento la autoridad militar de acuerdo con lo estipulado en el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877,debo pedir á V.E.se sirva participarme su resolucion,que no puedo menos de suponer será favorable en virtud de los distintos precedentes ya establecidos por ese Gobierno General de su digna direccion en casos análogos,con mayor motivo cuanto que este ciudadano americano no fué capturado con armas en la mano en tentativa alguna contra el gobierno de España sino abordo de un buque mercante español,como un pasagero pacífico,en la travesia de Cienfuegos á Batabano,ambos puertos de esta Isla.

Debo ademas,Excmo.Señor,hacer presente á V.E. que segun me comunica el abogado defensor del citado Cepero

un señor de quien aquel desea valerse como testigo se halla próximo a embarcarse para Veracruz,por lo que no se ocultará al recto y justiciero criterio quedistingue á V.E.,y al cual apelo, el perjuicio que al detenido pudiera ocasionar cualquier demora por razon de la pérdida del testimonio que interesa el Sr.Cepero.

Soy de V.E. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2

With Despatch No.2774.

HAVANA, February 19, 1896.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

---o---

Government General of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the Secretary.

HABANA, 18 February, 1896.

To the Consul General of the United States.

Sir:

His Excellency the Captain General, under date of the 13th instant, informs His Excellency the Governor General as follows:

"Excellency:

By order of this date founded on the re-
"ports of His Honor the Judge Advocate General of
"the Army and of Brigade acting as military pro-
"secutor to this Captaincy General; I have decided
"to inhibit myself in favor of the ordinary juris-
"diction in the cause instituted on the charge of
"rebellion against the prisoner of war Jose Loreto
"Cepero y Hernandez".

The above is herewith transmitted to you by order of H.E. as the result of your communication of yesterday in relation to the subject.

I am, etc.

(Signed) The Marquis of Palmerola.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2774.

H A V A N A , February 19. 1896.

COPY.

GOBIERNO GENERAL de la ISLA de CUBA.

SECRETARIA GENERAL.

El Excmo.Sr.Capitan General,en comunicacion fecha 18 del corriente,dice al Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General lo que sigue:

"Excmo.Señor:- Por decreto auditoriado de esta "fecha y de conformidad con lo informado por el "Ilmo.Sr.Auditor General de Ejército y Auditor de "Brigada en funciones fiscáles de esta Capitania "General,he resuelto inhibirme en favor de la ju- "risdiccion ordinaria de la causa instruida por el "delito de rebelion contra el prisionero de guerra "José Loreto Cepero y Hernandez".

Lo que de orden de S.E.tengo el honor de trasladar á V.S.como resultado de su escrito fecha de ayer,referente al particular.

Dios guarde á V.S.muchos años.

Habana,18 de Febrero de 1896.

(Signed) El Marques de Palmerola.

Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos de America en esta capital.

Copy.

No. 2745.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, February 19, 1896.

File

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions numbered from 1250 to 1258, inclusive

No. 2745

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, February 19, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1250 to 1258, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General

Mr. Taylor

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Copied 5 I.C. Readers
Washington.
Feb. 28, 1896.
H.

No. 2776.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 19, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering the Department's instruction No. 1227 of the 10th ultimo relating to a provision of the Spanish customs laws.

2 Enclosures.

Mr Taylor.

I suppose the substance of these 3 depositions should be sent to Mr Neale, Counsel for the Ward Unions

VR

No. 2776.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Feby. 19th 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In conformity with the Department's instruction No. 1227 of the 10th ultimo relating to a provision of the Spanish Customs laws supposed to permit Spanish consuls in foreign ports to make a note of exception on the manifests of vessels bound to Spanish ports, to thereby enable them to consistently sign the same, I enclose herewith a translation of article 40 of Section Second of the Customs Regulations

of

of this Island. To facilitate the inspection of the Department I have marked with red pencil those parts referring to the intervention of the Consuls of Spain in the visaing of the manifests of Vessels bound to said ports. Paragraph 8 seems to be the one referred to by the Department, and of which I also enclose a copy in Spanish.

2/

It will be seen that this same paragraph 8, authorizes the consuls only to obviate, by note of exception, the corrections, alterations and erasures contained in the manifests, but exchanges have not to visa manifests not fulfilling the requisites of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of

of the same article.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

2 Enclosures:

No. 1 - Translation of art. 40 referred to.

" 2 - Copy Par. 8, art. 40.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2776.

H A V A N A, February 19, 1896.

TRANSLATED by Consul General Williams.

---- -----o---------

From the Customs Regulations of the Island of Cuba.

- ---------o---------

Second Section.

REGARDING MASTERS OF VESSELS AND THEIR MANIFESTS:

Article 40.- Every master of vessel, loaded or in ballast, arriving from any foreign country, with cargo in transit, for warehousing or transhipment, or for immediate consumption, must, on arriving at the ports of entry of the Island, present a manifest, comprising all the cargo, packages, presents (encargos) on board, subscribed by him and visaed by the consul of Spain at the port of departure, if there is such officer there, and if there is none, by the local or administrative authority or a consul of a friendly nation.

Masters of vessels leaving national ports must have the register and manifest visaed by the custom house at the port of departure, expressing in numerical order, the

invoices or shipping permits, showing the cargo on board.

The manifest will serve as the base of all ulterior operations, and must necessarily express:

1st.-The class and name of vessel, the tonnage, flag, port of register, number of crew, name of master, consignee at port of entry and portor ports of departure.

2nd.- Port or ports of destination of the cargo.

3rd.- Number, class, marks, numeration and gross weight of all the bundles on board including the luggage and packages of the crew , class and kind of merchandise and names of shippers and of the consignees, with expression of what is consigned to order, it being understood that textiles and opium must be addressed to known persons, all separately expressed for each port of destination. The number and weight of the bundles will be expresed in letters and numbers. The expression merchandise or other of vague meaning will not be admitted. To which end the consular corps will take care that in all manifests made out in the spanish language only such words are used as are admitted in the tariff nomenclature.

4th.- Cargoes in bulk, will be expresed in numbers, weight and measure according as the merchandise composing them may be rated in the tariff, expressing the weight in all cases though the unit under which they are rated in the tariff may not be a ponderous one.

5th.- Bundles containing spun goods, textiles, alcohol, cinnamon, cocoa, opium, tea, hats and shoes, will be declared

separately in the manifest, without grouping with others of different kinds, though they be shipped and consigned to one and the same person. If a bundle should contain different kinds of merchandise and some expressed in the preceding paragraph, the class and weight of the latter will be specifically stated in the manifest.

6. If the vessel is foreign, the manifest can be made in the language of the country to which the vessel belongs.

7.- When a master touches in several foreign ports he can of his own will make and visa the manifest of all the cargo at the last port of departure, and from which he sails for the island, or he can bring manifests from each of the ports at which his vessel may have taken in cargo; in this case, the consuls will make a note of the manifest they may visa and the immediate preceding one expressive of the connection between each other, to secure the presentation of them all.

8.- The consuls will take care, upon their responsibility, to not visa the manifests in which are wanting any of the above expressed requisites; subscribing the one visaed exactly after the conclusion of the last line; they will note and correct under their hand and seal all the alterations, amendments or erasures that the manifests may contain; annulling the lines in blank and paging and sealing all the leaves, giving advise to the general govern-

ment of the island on the same day they visa the manifests.

9.- Every interlineation, addition or alteration not corrected by the consul will be null and void.

When a manifest is presented with alterations without being corrected by the respective spanish consulates of the ports of departure, the collectors of customs, will address them through the general government, asking to be informed if the alteration was made before the visaing of the manifest and not corrected from carelessness or if made after the fulfilling of that requisite, for the purpose of bringing the corresponding suit against the responsible party.

10.- If the owners, shippers or consignees should notice that the visaed manifest brought by the master, contains any error, they will inform the collector of customs of the port to which the vessel sails, which office will give immediate information to the central section of customs of the general government, with remittance of the document received.

11.- The governor general can admit the correction solicited or not, provided the vessel has not touched at any port of the island at the date the collector of customs shall have received the corrected statement, without further appeal on the part of the petitioner.

12 .-The masters who enter port on account of stress

of weather, duly justified, are excused from presenting a visaed manifest, but they will make a manifest and present it within the term ordered by the collector of customs.

An additional note expressive of the gold and silver in bars or coined only will be admitted on the visaed manifest within the term of four hours after the arrival of the vessel.

The statements certified by spanish consuls, and issued to masters of vessels coming from foreign countries necessary for them to acquire for manifesting their cargo on arrival, were called sobordos; and the copies of the sobordos with the corrections of the errors that may have been committed therein are called manifests.

The correction of the sobordos being now prohibited by these customs regulations, the differences between these two documents have disappeared, and hereafter only the word MANIFEST will be employed.

----------o----------

Enclosure No. 2 -

With Despatch No. 2776.

H A V A N A , February 19 1896.

Copy.

Ordenanzas de Aduanas de la Isla de Cuba.

Artículo 40, párrafo 8:- Los cónsules cuidaran, bajo su responsabilidad, de no visar los manifiestos en que falte alguno de los requisitos antes expresados; suscribiendo el visado precisamente, á continuacion de la última partida; salvarán por nota autorizada y sellada, cuantas alteraciones, enmiendas ó raspaduras contengan los manifiestos; inutilizarán los renglones en blanco y foliaran y sellaran todas las hojas, dando aviso al Gobierno general de la isla de haberlos visado el mismo dia en que lo efectuen.

----------o----------

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 27 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2777.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 19, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

File

Answering the Department's instruction No. 1187 of the 20th November last in relation to fines imposed on Amer'n. vessels for alleged vagueness of words in their manifests.

No. 2777.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 19, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's instruction no. 1187 of the 20th of November last, enclosing copy of its instruction no. 487 of the 12th of the same month to Mr. Hannis Taylor, our minister at Madrid, in relation to fines imposed on American vessels for alleged vagueness of words in the description of the goods in their manifests, I beg to call the attention of the Department to my despatch no. 286 of the

the 13th of November, 1895, Consul General Hall's series, regarding an order of the Governor General of this Island for the suppression of Smuggling; and also the letter on the subject, dated the 2d of December, 1895, of Mr. Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, to Mr. Mantilla, then minister of Spain in Washington.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Yours obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Copy.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 27 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2778.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feb'y. 20, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 26 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Copied for D.C. Heath, Washington. Feb 28, 1896. M.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering the Department's instruction No. 1232 of the 17th ultimo relating to the requirements of the Cuban authorities as to the terms to be used in manifests.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2778.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 20, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to say in reply to your instruction No. 1252 of the 17th ultimo directing me to ask for a clear and definite statement of the requirements of the Cuban authorities as to the terms to be used in manifests, in order that shippers and steamship lines may avoid the imposition of fines, by preparing their manifests in accordance with the regulations, that: with despatch No. 2776, dated Yesterday,

yesterday, I enclosed a
translation of article 40
of the Customs Regulations
of this Island which pres-
cribes the requirements
of the case; and, also,
that, as the authority
exercised by the customs
officers of this Island is
delegated and not original,
no change or amendment
can be made by the Colonial
authorities, for under para-
graph 7 of the Customs
Regulations it pertains
solely to the Colonial Minister
and under his immediate
dependency to the Treasury
office of his Ministry, as
the superior authority over
the custom houses of the
islands of Cuba, Porto Rico
and Phillipines; and according
to paragraph 2 of article 8
the authority to decide
upon

upon all expedientes
treating of the interpretation
and application of the
said Regulations as well
as all cases not therein
provided for. Consequently,
no statement more definite
can be obtained from the
Colonial authorities than
that already communicated
to the Department through
the translation of article
#0 above referred to.

As it may interest the
Department in relation hereto,
I enclose a copy of my
despatch #. 286 of the 13th
of November, 1895, the same
that is referred to in number
21777, also of yesterday. And
I beg to add that it was
with the purpose of obviating
the annoyances suffered
by American shipping in
Spanish

Spanish ports and of
placing it on an equality
with the treatment given
to Spanish shipping in
the ports of the United States,
that I submitted to the
Department my despatch
No. 1300 of the 31st of March,
1891, to which I again
beg reference.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon V. Williams,
Consul General.

omit

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy of despatch No. 286
referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2778.

H A V A N A ,February 20th, 1896.

COPY.

No.286. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA,November 13th,1875.

Hon. John L.Cadwalader,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I beg to enclose for the information of the Department a printed translation of a decree issued by the Captain General of this Island on the 29th ultimo for the better suppression of smuggling.

The execution of that part of this decree referring to captains of vessels,cannot prove otherwise than a source of great annoyance to the commerce ofthe United States with this Island, inasmuch as the fines imposable, for nonconformity with its provisions,are to be specially levied upon the captains,the amounts of which in most instances will be beyond their pecuniary capacity to satisfy,and then the penalty msut necessarily fall upon the vessels,as their custom house clearance is to be withheld until the said fines be paid or guaranteed by the consignees here,who in the order of things,will naturally refuse to assume this responsibility; hence delay to the vessels,increased expenses in the way of wages and maintenance of officers and crew,as well as the stagnation

of the capital invested in the vessels,all of which must necessarily follow as consequences of the enforcement of these conditions.

It is next to an impossibility for masters of vessels to comply with the obligations imposed by this decree. The exports from the United States to Cuba are comprised principally of bread stuffs,provisions,and cooperage materials,accordingly flour that is ground and packed in different localities of the Western and Middle States, such for instance as St.Louis,Mo.,Richmond,Va.,Baltimore, Md.,and Rochester,N.Y.,of lard and hams rendered,cured, and packed at Louisville,Ky.,Cincinnatti,O.,Indianapolis, Terre Haute,Vincennes,Indiana,Chicago,Ill.,Milwaukee,Wis., Dubuque,Iowa,and other cities and towns of these States.

The cooperage brought here is generally manufactured or the raw material furnished through Norfolk,Va.,and the interior portions of that State,Maryland,Pennsylvania,New York,and Rhode Island,and to an eminent degree from the State of Maine. There are other minor articles exported from the United States to Cuba,such as coal oil,sewing machines,drugs,etc.

Now,if masters of vessels are to be responsible for the contents of these packages and are to be compelled by the Spanish Government to act the detective against the connivance and collusion of its own officials with the importer here,then every package will have to be examined by the masters on the wharves,alongside of which their vessels are to load,at Bangor,Bath,Portland,Boston,Newport,Bristol,New York,Philadelphia,Baltimore,New Orleans, to see that the contents in every case conform

to see that the contents in every case conform to the "outer labels" and there is nothing inserted for the purposes of contraband. And it may be doubted if Spanish law can in its effects reach to so great an extra-territorial degree as is entailed by this decree.

Also if masters are to be responsible for the weight of these packages then they must see themselves to the reweighing of them all prior to the stowing of them on board.

These operations would involve so much extra labor, expense and drawbacks that they would soon render the carrying trade of the United States with Cuba almost impracticable.

This clause is also contrary to that time out of memory and universal commercial usage which relieves the captains from the responsibility of "weight and contents" by special clause imprinted to this effect in the bills of lading signed by the masters of vessels of all nations.

In this decree the master is pointed out as the pivotal point upon which smuggling here hinges, when it is well known that he rarely has intervention or knowledge of the smuggling of cargo brought in his vessel.

The starting point to all fraud in the customs is with the custom house officials themselves, the agency in the matter of the importers or the little that the masters might themselves be able to exercise, as accesories, would be futile <u>in toto</u> without the prior consent and

cooperation of the former, whose duty it is to strictly examine the contents and weight of all goods introduced here for consumption, and the delivery of which to the importer is never allowed but by their orders.

The absurdity of attributing original culpability to the masters, will appear the more glaring to the Department when it is acquainted with the fact that on every American steamer arriving at this port, that at least four custom house officials are placed on board, where they remain until she leaves port, with no other object than that of guarding against smuggling, and on sailing vessels rarely less than two are placed on board with the same object.

If the Captain General is really serious in the intention to suppress smuggling, then the first object of his attention, should have been his own employees; because if these are incorruptible, no smuggling worth notice can be done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obt.servant,

(Signed) R.O.Williams,

U.S.Vice Consul General.

Confidential.
No. 2779.

Secretary of State.
FEB 25 1896

Cuba
Feb 21. 1896.
71

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 21, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Collamer
No. 12.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing translation of an article extracted from El Progreso, on the Stock Market of Havana.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2779.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 21st 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of an article extracted from El Progreso, on the Stock Market of Havana, expressing the hope of an early improvement in the economic condition of Cuba.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
No. 1 - Copy and translation referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2779

H A V A N A , February 21, 1896.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

----- -----o-------- --

FROM EL PROGRESO of HABANA.

STOCK MARKET.

As the army is now undergoing reorganization with the view of uniting the scattered detachments under their proper corps, the encounters during the past week have been without importance; but it is expected that the enemies of the public peace will suffer great reverses within the present week.

And as all calculations are based on the early termination of the war, the stock and general market are paralized; but something of a renewal of confidence is noticeable, and if it is accompanied with an active persecution of the enemy, as expected within three or four days, it would not be strange for a radically favorable change to take place in the critical situation through which we are now passing.

The promises made to the planters by the worthy general Weyler to the effect that they will be able to

run their mills next month, March, in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, have produced a good impression on public opinion.

The stock market continues weak, but holders are not disposed to sell at present prices. They all expect to see an advance of several points within a few days, and for the present prices are ruinous.

----------o----------

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 2779
Habana, February 21, 1896.

Boletin Comercial

19 de Febrero de 1896.

MERCADO DE VALORES

De la extensa »Revista Bursatil» que publica *El Progreso*, nuestro bién informado colega local, reproducimos los siguientes párrafos:

«Como hace algunos días que se está organizando el ejército por unidades orgánicas de los mismos cuerpos, los encuentros en la pasada semana han carecido de importancia; pero se espera que en ésta ya sufrirán grandes reveses los enemigos del orden.

Y como las miradas y todos los cálculos están fijos en la pronta terminación de la guerra, de ahí que las ventas de acciones y los negocios en general estén paralizados; pero se nota cierta esperanza y si ésta va acompañada de una activa persecusión, como se espera que sucederá de aquí á tres ó cuatro días, nada de particular tendría que el aspecto de la situación crítica que pasamos hoy, cambie, dentro de poco, radicalmente.

Las promesas que ha hecho el muy digno General Weyler á los Hacendados de que en el próximo mes de Marzo se podrá moler en las provincias de Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas y Santa Clara, ha causado muy buen efecto en la opinión pública.

La venta de acciones continúa floja, pero los poseedores de los citados valores á los precios actuales á que se cotizan, no parecen estar muy dispuestos á salirse de ellas.

Todos esperan que subirán dentro de unos días varios enteros—y nosotros también lo creemos—pues los precios actuales son ruinosos.»

Copy.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

DIPLOMATIC SECTION
Ask. Translations of these important Orders have been made in the Department.
MAR 2 1896

Certd. translations of enclosures filed in dept. and sent to Habana. Mar. 3, 1896. H.

No. 2780.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 21, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 26 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Forwarding two copies of the official Gazette of Habana of the 18th instant containing three proclamations issued by Governor and Captain General Valeriano Weyler.

Two enclosures

MAR 2 1896

Mr. Chilton

You might send Mr. Williams copies of our translations for his files.

Sent - have copies made & sent to Mr. Williams with letter

Chief Clerk's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr Thomas

Please dictate to stenographer — Mr Garner will aid you

J. R.

DEPT. OF STATE
FEB 27, 8.19 PM 1896
CHF. CLKS. OFFICE
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Dear Mr. Rerick

You may wish to read Weyler's proclamation

N.R

Mr. Rerick:

Mr. Williams should have sent translations. These are the most important Cuban historical papers received for ten years past. I have seen very unintelligible translations in the newspapers, by Mannix and others.

Please have careful translations made, soon, of all three "Bandos" - and return to me.

Feb. 27. 1896.

No 2180.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 21. 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith two copies of the official Gazette of Habana of the 18th instant containing three proclamations issued on the 16th by Governor and Captain General Valeriano Weyler on taking charge of the Government of the Island of Cuba.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General

Enclosures.
Two copies official Gazettes of Habana,
18 February, 1896.

GACETA DE LA HABANA

Martes 18 de Febrero de 1896

PARTE OFICIAL

ADMINISTRACION GENERAL

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

BANDO

DON VALERIANO WEYLER Y NICOLAU, Marqués de Tenerife, Gobernador Capitán General de la isla de Cuba y General en Jefe de este Ejército, etc., etc.

Hago saber: Aprovechándose los enemigos del estado transitorio de incomunicación en que se encuentran las Capitales de los distritos con el resto de las provincias, inventan y propalan noticias que llevan á los ánimos el desasosiego y la alarma, mientras que otros más osados, prevaliéndose del efecto que producen tan punibles invenciones, procuran y han conseguido más de una vez, seducir á los ilusos é ignorantes, arrastrándolos á las filas de la rebelión.

Decidido siempre á que las leyes se cumplan, con objeto de dar á conocer de un modo expreso disposiciones vigentes, de frecuente aplicación en las circunstancias por que la Isla atraviesa, y á fin de puntualizar el alcance de aquéllas en ciertos particulares, adaptándolas á las exigencias de la guerra, en uso de las facultades que me concede el núm. 12 artículo 7º del Código de Justicia Militar y la ley de Orden Público de 23 de Abril de 1870

ORDENO Y MANDO

Quedan sujetos á la jurisdicción de guerra los que se hallen comprendidos, entre otros casos marcados en la ley, en los siguientes:

1º Que inventen ó propalen por cualquier medio, noticias ó especies directa ó indirectamente favorables á la rebelión, debiendo considerárseles como reos de delito contra la seguridad de la Patria, comprendido en el art. 223 caso 6º del Código de Justicia Militar, toda vez que con ello facilitan las operaciones del enemigo.

2º Que destruyan ó causen deterioro en las vías férreas, líneas telegráficas ó telefónicas, en los efectos destinados á su explotación, ó que interrumpan las comunicaciones, cortando puentes ó destruyendo carreteras.

3º Que incendien en poblado ó despoblado, ó produzcan estragos comprendidos en el capítulo 8º, título 13 libro 2º del Código penal común vigente en esta Isla.

4º Que vendan, proporcionen, conduzcan ó entreguen armas ó municiones al enemigo, se las faciliten por cualquier otro medio, las conserven en su poder, toleren ó intervengan en su introducción por las Aduanas, exigiéndose la consiguiente responsabilidad criminal en este concepto á los empleados de ellas que no las hubieren decomisado á su importación.

5º Que como telegrafistas comuniquen los telegramas que, referentes á la guerra, transmitan á personas distintas de aquellas que por razón de su cargo deban conocerlos.

6º Que de palabra, por medio de la prensa ó en cualquier otra forma, depriman el prestigio de España, del Ejército, del Instituto de Voluntarios y Bomberos ó de cualquier otra fuerza que opere con el Ejército.

7º Que por iguales medios traten de ensalzar al enemigo.

8º Que le faciliten caballos, ó cualquier otra clase de ganado y en general recursos para la guerra.

9º Que le sirvan de espías, á los cuales se aplicará con todo rigor el precepto de la ley.

10º Que se presten á ser guías, si no se presentan inmediatamente demostrando que han cedido á fuerza mayor, facilitando en el acto á las tropas, noticias que justifiquen su lealtad.

11º Que adulteren los víveres para el Ejército, ó maquinaren para alterar el precio del provisionamiento.

12º Que por medio de explosivos cometan los delitos á que se refiere la ley de 10 de Julio de 1894, hecha extensiva á esta Isla por Real decreto de 17 de Octubre de 1895, por considerar que estos delitos afectan al orden público y atribuirme por este concepto su conocimiento la ley de 23 de Abril de 1870, con arreglo á la cual dejo expeditas á las autoridades civiles sus facultades respecto á los delitos comprendidos en los capítulos 4º, 5º y 6º tratado 3º, libro 2º del Código penal común, cuando los presuntos culpables no sean militares, ó por su trascendencia creyere conveniente conocer de ellos.

13º Los que por medio de palomas mensajeras, cohetes ó señales, proporcionen noticias al enemigo.

14º Los delitos anteriormente numerados que tengan señalada por la ley pena de muerte ó perpetua, serán juzgados en procedimiento sumarísimo.

15º Quedan derogados cuantos bandos y órdenes se opongan al cumplimiento de éste.

Habana, 16 de Febrero de 1896.

Valeriano Weyler.

BANDO

Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marqués de Tenerife, Gobernador Capitán General de la isla de Cuba y General en Jefe de este Ejército, etc., etc.

Hago saber: Deseoso de prevenir contra determinados peligros á los honrados habitantes de esta Isla, lealmente adictos á la causa de *España*, y en uso de las atribuciones que las leyes me otorgan

ORDENO Y MANDO

Artículo 1º Todos los habitantes de los campos de la jurisdicción de Sancti Spíritus, provincias de Puerto Príncipe y Santiago de Cuba, deberán reconcentrarse en los lugares donde haya cabecera de División, Brigada, Columna ó tropa del Ejército y proverse de documento que garantice su persona, en el plazo de *ocho* dias, contados desde la publicación de este Bando en la cabecera de los términos municipales.

Art. 2º Para salir al campo en todo el radio en que operen las columnas, será absolutamente preciso un pase expedido por los Alcaldes municipales, Comandantes Militares, de Armas ó Jefes de destacamento; en la inteligencia de que se detendrá á todo el que no cumpla con este precepto, y será conducido á la capital del Cuerpo de Ejército, División ó Brigada para desde allí enviarlo á la Habana á mi disposición, aprovechando los primeros medios de comunicación que se ofrezcan. Si á pesar de exhibido el pase, hubiere motivos para sospechar que éste no sea auténtico, ó que por alguna autoridad se ha extendido á favor de persona que conocidamente haya demostrado sus simpatías ó apoyo en pró de la insurrección, serán exigidas en su caso las responsabilidades que procedan.

Art. 3º Deberán desalojarse por sus dueños todos los establecimientos de comercio situados en los campos, y los Jefes de Columna tomarán las medidas que aconseje el buen éxito de las operaciones con aquellas propiedades que sin constituir riqueza del país, sirvan en el interior de los bosques, ó en el campo, de guarida al enemigo.

Art. 4º Quedan anulados todos los pases concedidos hasta la fecha.

Art. 5º Las Autoridades militares cuidarán de que la publicación de este Bando sea inmediata.

Habana, 16 de Febrero de 1896.

Valeriano Weyler.

Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marqués de Tenerife, Gobernador Capitán General de la Isla de Cuba y General en Jefe de este Ejército, etc., etc.

A fin de evitar que los procedimientos sumarísimos que hayan de instruírse por las fuerzas en operaciones sufran más dilaciones de las que exijan las necesidades de la guerra, he resuelto dictar el siguiente

BANDO

Artículo 1º En uso de las facultades que me concede la regla 2ª del artículo 31 del Código de Justicia Militar, asumo, como General en Jefe del Ejército de operaciones en esta Isla, las atribuciones judiciales del Excmo. Sr. Capitán General de la misma.

Art. 2º En virtud de la regla 1.ª del citado artículo, delego desde esta fecha, totalmente, las atribuciones judiciales que me corresponden, según el artículo anterior, en los Comandantes en Jefe del 1º y 2º Cuerpo de Ejército y Comandante General de la 3ª División del último ó sea la de Puerto Príncipe.

Art. 3º Los prisioneros que se hagan en los hechos de armas por las tropas en operaciones serán sometidos á procedimiento sumarísimo, en el cual se eludirá toda diligencia que no sea absolutamente indispensable al objeto de dicho juicio.

Art. 4º Terminado el sumario, previa consulta con la Autoridad judicial, se continuará el procedimiento durante el curso de las operaciones, en cuanto los movimientos de las fuerzas lo permitan siempre que, presente dicha Autoridad judicial respectiva con su Auditor, pueda hacerse ejecutiva la sentencia. Cuando la referida Autoridad judicial no se hallare presente, se le remitirá el procedimiento á los fines que procedan, quedando los culpables en la localidad en que estuviese la cabecera de la División ó Brigada correspondiente.

Art. 5º El funcionario del Cuerpo Jurídico Militar, cualquiera que fuere su categoría, que acompañe en operaciones á la autoridad judicial, cuando así lo disponga ésta, ejercerá las funciones de Auditor, prescindiéndose de la asistencia de asesor á los consejos de guerra que fallen durante el curso de aquéllas los procedimientos, si no hubiere disponible otro individuo del citado Cuerpo.

Art. 6º Dictada sentencia, cuando la pena consista en privación de libertad, serán los reos conducidos á la Habana con las respectivas causas, á fin de que en dicha plaza se libren los oportunos testimonios de condena y se ejecute ésta.

Art. 7º Conocerán dichas autoridades de todos los expedientes judiciales que se instruyan contra aforados de guerra.

Art. 8º Me reservo la atribución de promover y sostener competencias con otras juris-

dicciones y con la de guerra también, y acordar inhibiciones en toda clase de procedimientos militares dentro del territorio de la Isla.

Art. 9º Me reservo asimismo la facultad de asumir el conocimiento de toda clase de asuntos cuando lo crea conveniente.

Art. 10º No se ejecutará ninguna sentencia de pena de muerte, sin que por mi Autoridad se acuse recibo del testimonio de condena, que en estos casos se me remitirá inmediatamente; excepto cuando no existan comunicaciones y se trate del delito de insulto á superior ó de sedición militar, que se ejecutará dándome conocimiento de haberlo verificado.

Art. 11º Quedan sin efecto cuantas órdenes y bandos se hayan dictado sobre delegación de jurisdicción en esta Isla, que se opongan al presente.

Habana, 16 de Febrero de 1896.

Valeriano Weyler.

Office of the Governor General of the

ISLAND OF CUBA.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the enemy, availing themselves of the temporary interruption of communication between the capitals of the districts and the rest of the provinces, invant and circulate information of a disquieting and alarming character, while others, who are more daring, take advantage of the effect produced by these reprehensible inventions, and endeavor to deceive, and have more than once succeeded in deceiving the ignorant and unwary, and in inducing them to enter the ranks of the rebellion;

Whereas, I am always firmly purposed to enforce the laws with a view to making known, distinctly, provisions now in force, of frequent application in the present situation of the island, and desire accurately to determine the scope of these provisions in certain particulars, and to adapt them to the exigencies of the war;

Now, therefore, I, Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marquis of Teneriffe, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and General in Chief of this army, etc., etc., in the exercise of the powers granted to me by No. 12, Article 7 of the Code of Military Justice and the law concerning public order of April 23, 1870, do hereby order as follows: -

The following persons, among others for whose cases provision is made by law, shall be subject to military jurisdiction:

1. All those who shall invent or circulate by any means whatever, information or reports directly or indirectly favorable to the rebellion. Such persons shall be considered

as guilty of the crime against the safety of the country which is provided for in Article 223, Case 6, of the Code of Military Justice, inasmuch as they thereby facilitate the operations of the enemy.

2. Those who shall destroy or injure railways, telegraph or telephone lines, the articles intended for use in working the same, or who shall interrupt communication by destroying bridges or wagon roads.

3. Those who shall burn property in inhabited or uninhabited districts, or who shall cause the injuries specified in Chapter 8, Title 13, Book 2, of the Common Penal Code in force in this Island.

4. Those who shall sell, furnish, convey or deliver arms or munitions to the enemy, who shall supply them in any way, shall retain them in their possession, permit or take part in their importation through the custom house, and the custom house officers who shall have failed to confiscate them when imported shall be held criminally responsible.

5. Those who, acting as telegraph operators, shall communicate telegrams relative to the war to persons other then those who, by virtue of their office, have a right to read them.

6. Those who by word of mouth, through the press or otherwise, shall seek to belittle the prestige of Spain, of the army, of the body of volunteers and firemen, or of any other force operating with the army.

7. Those who by such means shall endeavor to increase the credit of the enemy.

8. Those who shall furnish to the enemy horses or cattle of any kind, or, in general, any means to enable them to wage war.

9. Those who shall serve the enemy as spies. In the case of such persons, the provisions of the law shall be enforced in all their rigor.

10. Those who shall consent to act as guides, unless they present themselves immediately, showing that they yielded to vis major, and at once furnish to the military authorities evidence establishing their loyalty.

11. Those who shall adulterate provisions for the army, or shall be guilty of scheming to alter the prices of provisions.

12. Those who, by means of explosives, shall commit the crimes specified in the law of July 10, 1894, which law was extended to this island by the Royal Decree of October 17, 1895, because it was considered that such crimes affect public order, for which reason I was empowered to take cognizance thereof by the law of April 23, 1870, in pursuance of which I leave to the civil authorities their powers with regard to the crimes specified in Chapters 4, 5 and 6, Treatise 3, Book 2, of the common Penal Code, when those who are represented to be guilty are not military men, or, owing to their importance (they?) (I?) shall think proper to take cognizance of them.

13. Those who shall furnish information to the enemy by means of carrier pigeons, rockets, or signals.

14. Persons charged with any of the crimes above mentioned, for which the law has provided the penalty of death or imprisonment for life, shall be tried immediately by summary proceedings.

15. All proclamations or orders inconsistent with the present are hereby revoked.

VALERIANO WEYLER.

Havana, February 16,1896.

2 COPIED 4

P R O C L A M A T I O N .

Whereas, I desire to warn the respectable inhabitants of this Ialand, who are loyal to the cause of Spain, against certain dangers: -

Therefore, in the exercise of the powers granted to me by law, I, Dom Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marquis of Teneriffe, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba and General in Chief of this army, etc., etc., do hereby order as follows:

Article 1. All inhabitants of the rural districts in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus, the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, must concentrate in places where the headquarters of a division, brigade, column or troop of the army are situated, and must provide themselves with a document guaranteeing their persons within the space of eight days, reckoned from the date of the publication of this proclamation in the chief town of the municipal limits.

Article 2. In order that persons may travel through the rural districts within the radius in which the columns are operating, a pass shall be absolutely necessary, such pass to be issued by the municipal alcaldes, military commandants or officers in command of detachments; it being understood that any person failing to obey this order shall be arrested and taken to the headquarters of the army corps, division or brigade in order to be sent thence to Havana and placed at my disposal, for which purpose the quickest means of communication that may offer shall be used. If, notwithstanding the presentation of the pass, there shall be reason to suspect that it is not authentic, or that it has been issued by any officer to a person who has knowingly given sympathy or aid to the insurrection, he shall be held duly responsible.

Article 3. All country stores must be abandoned by their owners, and commanders of columns shall, in the case of such establishments, take such measures as they may deem conducive to the success of their operations, inasmuch as these stores are no benefit to the country, and, in the wooded or rural districts, serve as lurking places for the enemy.

Article 4. All passes hitherto issued are hereby declared null and void.

Article 5. The military authorities shall see that this proclamation is published immediately.

VALERIANO WEYLER.

Havana, February 16, 1896.

Whereas, it is desirable to prevent the summary proceedings which may have to be held by the forces in active operations from suffering greater delay than is required by the needs of the war;

Now, therefore, I, Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marquis of Teneriffe, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and General in Chief of this army, etc., etc., have resolved to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

Article 1. In the exercise of the powers granted to me by rule 2 of Article 31 of the Code of Military Justice, I assume, as General in Chief of the Army of Operations in this Island, the judicial powers of His Excellency the Captain General thereof.

Article 2. By virtue of rule 1 of the aforesaid article, I henceforth delegate, in their entirety, the judicial powers which belong to me in pursuance of the foregoing article, to the Commanders in Chief of the First and Second Army Corps, and to the General in command of the Third Division of the Army, i .e., the division of Puerto Principe.

Article 3. Prisoners taken in battle by the troops in the field shall be at once subjected to summary proceedings, and all steps shall be omitted that are not absolutely indispensable to the object of the trial.

Article 4. The preliminary proceedings having been ended, and the judicial officer having been consulted, the proceedings shall be continued during the course of the operations, provided that the movements of the forces permit it, whenever,- the aforesaid competent judicial officer being being present with his military associate, - the sentence can

be carried out. When the aforesaid judicial officer shall not be present, the case shall be referred to him for the proper purposes, the guilty parties remaining in the locality in which the headquarters of the division or brigade shall be situated.

Article 5. The officer of the military judicial corps, whatever may be his rank, who accompanies the judicial officer in active operations, shall, when that officer shall so order, perform the duties of associate military judge, the presence of an ordinary associate judge being dispensed with in such court martials as may pronounce sentence during the course of operations, unless another member of the aforesaid corps shall be available.

Article 6. The sentence having been pronounced, when the penalty consists of deprivation of liberty, the guilty persons shall be brought to Havana with the papers relating to their several cases, in order that the usual copies of the condemnatory sentence made be made and the sentance executed.

Article 7. The said authorities shall take cognizance in all cases in which proceedings are instituted against prisoners(?) of war.

Article 8. I reserve to myself the power to raise and conduct disputes as to competency with other authorities, including that of war, and to grant injunctions in all kinds of military proceedings within the territory of the Island.

Article 9. I likewise reserve the power to take cognizance of all kinds of cases, whenever I shall think proper.

Article 10. No sentence of death shall be executed unless the receipt of a copy of the sentence, which in such cases shall be sent to me immediately, shall be acknowledged

by my authority; except when there is no communication, and the crime in question is that of an insult to a superior officer or of military sedition, in which case the sentence shall be executed, and information to that effect shall be sent to me.

Article 11. All orders and proclamations hitherto issued concerning delegation of jurisdiction on this Island that are inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked.

VALERIANO WEYLER,

Havana, February 16, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE

ISLAND OF CUBA,

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The enemy, availing themselves of the temporary interruption of communication between the capitals of the districts and the rest of the provinces, invent and circulate information of a disquieting and alarming character, while others, who are more daring, take advantage of the effect produced by these reprehensible inventions, and endeavor to deceive, and have more than once succeeded in deceiving the ignorant and unwary, and in inducing them to enter the ranks of the rebellion;

Whereas, I am always firmly purposed to enforce the laws with a view to making known, distinctly, provisions now in force, of frequent application in the present situation of the island, and ~~in order~~ desire accurately to determine the scope of these provisions in certain particulars, and to adapt them to the exigencies of the war;

Now, therefore, I, Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marquis of Teneriffe, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and General in Chief of this army, etc., etc., in the exercise of the powers granted to me by No. 12, Article 9 of the Code of Military Justice and the law concerning public order, of April 23, 1870, do hereby order as follows:—

The following persons, among others for whose cases provision is made by law, shall be subject to military jurisdiction:

1. All those who shall invent or circulate by any means whatever, information or reports directly or indirectly favorable to the rebellion. Such persons shall be considered as guilty of the crime against the safety of the country which is provided for in Article 223, Case 6, of the Code of Military Justice, inasmuch as they thereby facilitate the operations of the enemy.

2. Those who shall destroy or injure railways, telegraph or telephone lines, the articles intended for use in working the same, or who shall interrupt communication by destroying bridges or wagon-roads.

3. Those who shall burn property in inhabited or uninhabited districts or who shall cause the injuries specified in Chapter 8, Title 13, Book 2, of the Common Penal Code in force in this Island.

4. Those who shall sell, furnish, convey, or deliver arms or munitions to the enemy, who shallsupply them in any way, shall retain them in their possession, permit or take part in their importation through the custom house, and the custom house officers who shall have failed to confiscate them when imported shall be held criminally ~~duly~~ responsible.

5. Those who, acting as telegraph operators, shall communicate telegrams relative to the war to persons

~~to persons~~ other than those who, by virtue of their office, have a right to read them.

6. Those who by word of mouth, through the press or otherwise, shall seek to belittle the prestige of Spain, of the army, of the body of volunteers and ~~of~~ firemen, or of any other force operating with the army.

7. Those who by such means shall endeavor to increase the credit of the enemy.

8. Those who shall furnish to the enemy ~~cattle~~ horses or ~~horses~~ cattle of any kind, or, in general, any means to enable them to wage war.

9. Those who shall serve the enemy as spies. In the case of such persons, the provisions of the law shall be enforced in all their rigor.

10. Those who shall consent to act as guides, unless they present themselves immediately, showing that they yielded to vis majore, and at once furnish to the military authorities evidence establishing their loyalty.

11. Those who shall adulterate provisions for the army, or shall be guilty of scheming to alter the prices of provisions.

12. Those who, by means of explosives, shall commit the crimes specified in the law of July 10, 1894, which law was extended to this island by the Royal Decree of October 17, 1895, because it was considered that such crimes affect public order, for which reason I was em-

powered to take cognizance thereof by the law of April 23, 1870, in pursuance of ~~such~~ which I leave to the civil authorities their powers with regard to the crimes specified in Chapters 4, 5 and 6, Treatise 3, Book 2, of the common Penal Code, when those who are represented to be guilty are not military men, or, owing to their importance (they?) (I?) shall think proper to take cognizance of them.

13. Those who shall furnish information to the enemy by means of carrier pigeons, rockets, or signals.

14. Persons charges with any of the crimes above mentioned, for which the law has provided the penalty of death or imprisonment for life, shall be tried immediately by summary proceedings.

15. All proclamations or orders inconsistent with the present are hereby revoked.

VALERIANO WEYLER.

Havana, February 16, 1896.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I desire to warn the respectable inhabitants of this Island, who are loyal to the cause of Spain, against certain dangers:---

Therefore, in the exercise of the powers granted to me by law, I, Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marquis of Teneriffe, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba and General in Chief of this army, etc., etc., do hereby order as follows:---

Article 1. All inhabitants of the rural districts in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus, the provinces of Puerto Príncipe and Santiago de Cuba, must concentrate in places where the headquarters of a division, brigade, column or troop of the army are situated, and must provide themselves with a document guaranteeing their persons within the space of eight days, reckoned from the date of the publication of this proclamation in the chief town of the municipal limits.

Article 2. In order that persons may travel through the rural districts within the radius in which the columns are operating, a pass shall be absolutely necessary, such pass to be issued by the municipal alcaldes, military commandants or officers in command of detachments; it being understood that any person failing to obey this order shall be arrested and taken to the headquarters of the

army corps, division or brigade in order to be sent ~~themselves~~ thence to Havana and placed at my disposal, for which purpose the quickest means of communication that may offer shall be used. If, notwithstanding the presentation of the pass, there shall be reasons to suspect that it is not authentic, or that it has been issued by any officer to a person who has knowingly given sympathy or aid to the insurrection, he shall be held duly responsible.

Article 3. All country stores must be abandoned by their owners, and commanders of columns shall, in the case of such establishments, take such measures as they may deem conducive to the success of their operations, inasmuch as these stores are no benefit to the country and, in the wooded or rural districts, serve as lurking places for the enemy.

Article 4. All passes hitherto issued are hereby declared null and void.

Article 5. The military authorities shall see that this proclamation is published immediately.

VALERIANO WEYLER.

Havana, February 16, 1896.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is desiraole to prevent the summary proceedings which may have to be held by the forces in active operations from suffering greater delay than ~~as~~ is required by the needs of the war;

Now, therefore, I, Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marquis of Teneriffe, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and General in Chief of this army, etc., etc., have resolved to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

Article 1. In the exercise of the powers granted to me by rule 2 of Article 31 of the Code of Military Justice, I assume, as General in Chief of the Army of Operations in this Island, the judicial powers of His Excellency the Captain General thereof.

Article 2. By virtue of rule 1 of the aforesaid article, I henceforth delegate, in their entirety, the judicial powers which belong to me in pursuance of the foregoing article, to the Commanders in Chief of the First and Second Army Corps, and to the general in command of the Third Division of the Army, i. e., the division of Puerto Príncipe.

Article 3. Prisoners taken in battle by the troops in the field shall be at once subjected to summary proceedings, and all steps shall be omitted that are ~~everything shall be avoided that is~~ not absolutely indispensable to the object of the trial.

Article 4. The preliminary proceedings having been

ended, and the judicial officer having been consulted, the proceedings shall be continued during the course of the operations, provided that the movements of the forces permit it, whenever, the aforesaid competent judicial officer being present with his military associate, the sentence can be carried out. When the aforesaid judicial officer ~~can~~ shall not be present, the case shall be referred to him for the proper purposes, the guilty parties remaining in the locality in which the headquarters of the division or brigade shall be situated.

Article 5. The officer of the military judicial corps, whatever may be his rank, who accompanies the judicial officer in active operations, shall, when that officer shall so order, perform the duties of associate military judge, the presence of an ordinary associate judge being dispensed with in such court martials as may pronounce sentence during the course of operations, unless another member of the aforesaid corps shall be available.

Article 6. The sentence having been pronounced, when the penalty consists of deprivation of liberty, the guilty persons shall be brought to Havana with the papers relating to their several cases, in order that the usual copies of the condemnatory sentence may be made ~~out~~ and the sentence executed.

Article 7. The said authorities shall take cognizance of all cases in which proceedings are instituted

against prisoners of war.

Article 8. I reserve to myself the power to raise and conduct disputes as to ~~the~~ competency ~~of~~ with other ~~judicial~~ authorities, including that of war, and to grant injunctions in all kinds of military proceedings within the territory of the Island.

Art. 9.—I likewise reserve the power to take cognizance of all kinds of cases whenever I shall think proper.

Article 10. No sentence of death shall be executed unless the receipt of a copy of the sentence, which in such cases shall be sent to me immediately, shall be acknowledged by my authority; except when there is no communication, and the crime in question is that of an insult to a superior officer or of military sedition, in which case the sentence shall be executed and information to that effect shall be sent to me.

Article 11. All orders and proclamations hitherto issued concerning delegations of jurisdiction on this Island that are inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked.

VALERIANO WEYLER.

Havana, February 16, 1896.

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COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2781.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 28 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 27, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Reporting that the case of Mr. José L. Copero was to be transferred yesterday to the senior judge of instruction of this capital because of the military having been inhibited from its cognizance in favor of the ordinary or civil jurisdiction.

No. 2781.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 22d, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence I have the honor to report that Colonel Castañera y Gonzalez-Cadrana, second Chief of Staff, informs me, under yesterday's date, in answer to my inquiry, that the case of Mr. José Loreto Lopero was to be transferred yesterday to the senior judge by instruction of this capital because of the military having been inhibited from its cognizance in favor of the ordinary or civil jurisdiction.

jurisdiction.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams

Asst Att General.

File

Deciphered by
E. L. Whitmore

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

DEPT. OF STATE

FEB 25, 9 02 AM 1896

CHF. CLKS. OFFICE

RECEIVED

From Havana

February 24, 1896

Received 9 P M.

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Collector of Customs at this port has demanded of the agents here Ward Line payment within three days threatening attachment property of nearly ten thousand dollars for fines imposed steamers that line, Please instruct the United States Minister at Madrid ask suspension of proceedings and advise me if I shall address Governor-General here,

Williams Consul General

Adv =
Tile work mentioned
at meeting on 29th inst.
Moved by Rosendale
Second by Crawford
Bolz - as per report.

R C

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State
FEB 29 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Confidential.
No. 2782.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Febj. 24, 1896.

REPORT FILED IN
Bureau of Statistics,
FOR PUBLICATION.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.
South American jerked
beef in Havana.

1 Enclosure.

BUR. OF STATISTICS
ACKNOWLEDGED
MAR 6 1896

Printed in Consular Reports - April 1896

Confidential.
No. 277 Ps

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 24, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my former despatches No. 10 of Aug 26th and No. 26 of the 11th Septem-ber, 1894, on the jerked-beef trade of Cuba with the River Plate, and the system of partial protection, on which the com-merce of this Island is founded, I beg to commend to the atten-tive perusal of the Department the accompanying translation of an article published yesterday by El Diario de la Marina, of this city, on the said trade.

I am,

Omit

(Over

Omit

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lawn T. Williams,
Consul General.

Habana,
Feb 24 1896.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Translation referred to.

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Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2782

H A V A N A, February 24, 1896.

CONFIDENTIAL.

TRANSLATED by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA, of HABANA, Feb. 23, 1896.

JUSTIFIED PROTECTION.

Among the very serious damages wrought by the war, is that of the lessening of mercantile transactions, and, as a matter of course, the decline of commerce. All the trade of this Island feels the effects of the precarious situation brought on by the war.

But there is one article that, hitherto, has furnished a singularly copious fountain of revenue to the Treasury and of welfare to many peninsular as well as cuban families, whose importation is now very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, by reason of its reduced demand, and of its great supply on hand, and which from absence of buyers, may become the cause of great losses; we refer to South American jerked beef.

The monthly consumption of this article, that usually averaged 35.000 quintals (3.500.000 pounds), has fallen off three quarter parts.

As it was not possible to foresee the increase of the superficial extension of territory over which the insurgents move of late, the importers of jerked beef did not reduce their orders in proportion to the present decrease of consumption, and they now find themselves not only with their stores full, but are also expecting new arrivals of the same article, which they will likely have to throw into the sea rather than pay large amounts to the custom-house ~~large amounts~~ for import duties without any show of returns.

We are told that there are several vessels loaded with jerked beef for this Island, now awaiting in foreign ports (Buenos Aires and Montevideo) to see the course of consumption developed here; and if this continues to decline, or becomes simply paralized, the owners will have to get rid of the merchandise the best they can, even if they have to throw it away, notwithstanding it is already paid for; because they will suffer less loss in this manner than by paying the additional costs of freight and customs duties.

Such is the situation brought on the importers of South American jerked beef. And their misfortune cannot be attributed to want of foresight, for every cargo arrives here five or six months after it has been ordered, owing to the difficulty of communication with the producing countries, and of being carried in sailing vessels, and, lastly, because weeks pass after the arrival of the

order in South America, before loading, because of the custom of the seller to not prepare the meat till the order arrives, and then only to the extent of its requirements.

We believe there is a means of putting a stop to this unfavorable situation, not only to the benefit of the importer of provisions, but likewise in favor of the public Treasury. And that means consists in supplying this South American jerked beef to the country people who have flocked to the towns in search of aid from the boards of relief instituted under governmental protection, and to substitute this article, in a certain proportion, in furnishing the food of the army.

The first mentioned, that is the country people, would gladly receive some jerked beef among their rations, for they are already accustomed to eat it daily. It is very likely, too, that the soldiers would accustom themselves to it, if given them with other articles of food.

Such a measure would bring a saving to the Government, for it could obtain the jerked beef at something less than the half what it pays for fresh meat and salt pork, and would have the advantage also of being an article that does not spoil quickly, besides, possessing the advantage in military operations, after cooking, of lasting several days without decomposition. The Treasury would also continue to collect the revenues on salted meats.

Apart from the benefits accruing to the Treasury,

there exists another of much interest: that of not closing to many families on the coast of Catalonia, the fountain from which they draw their only means of living; for it is known that the vessels that carry the jerked beef between the river Plate and Cuba are owned wholly in Catalonia, and the owners would have to tie them up and discharge the crews, if that trade should become extinguished or should be largely reduced.

Lastly, the measures would greatly favor the importation of provisions, now so depressed by effect of the war, and so worthy of governmental protection, by reason of the sacrifices that the importers impose upon themselves at the altar of their country in defense of the integrity of its territory; especially, since that protection injures no particular interest, but is beneficial to all, there can be no reason for withholding it.

----------o----------

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 2782
Habana, February 24, 1896.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

DOMINGO 23 DE FEBRERO DE 1896.

PROTECCION JUSTIFICADA.

Entre los daños gravísimos producidos por la guerra, figura la disminución de las transacciones mercantiles y, por consiguiente, la decadencia del comercio. Todo el de esta isla se resiente de la precaria situación creada por la guerra, pero ninguno tanto como el de víveres. La razón es obvia y por eso no nos detendremos en exponerla.

Pero hay singularmente un artículo que hasta aquí venía siendo manantial de recursos para el Erario y de bienestar para muchas familias así peninsulares como cubanas, cuya importación se hace hoy muy difícil, casi imposible, en razón de la escasísima demanda que ahora alcanza, y cuya existencia en los almacenes sin lograr compradores puede ser causa de grandes pérdidas: nos referimos al tasajo.

El consumo mensual de esa mercancía que arrojaba ordinariamente un promedio de 35,000 quintales, desde hace unos cuatro meses ha descendido en tres cuartas partes. Como no era posible preveer que la guerra tomase, bajo el punto de vista de la extensión superficial en que se mueven los insurrectos, el incremento que ha tomado últimamente, los importadores de tasajo no redujeron sus pedidos en la proporción del descenso que ha tenido el consumo, y se encuentran ahora no sólo con sus almacenes abarrotados sino en la espectativa de ver llegar nuevos cargamentos del mismo artículo, y amenazados de tener ó que arrojarlos al mar ó que satisfacer sin beneficio alguno crecidos derechos arancelarios.

Se nos dice que hay varios barcos con carga de tasajo para esta isla, demorados en puertos del extranjero á la mira del desarrollo que aquí tenga el consumo; y si este sigue en descenso, ó simplemente paralizado, los propietarios tendrán que desprenderse á toda costa de la mercancía, pues menor pérdida les reportaría en ese caso arrojarla al mar, á pesar de haberse ya satisfe-

cho su importe, que continuar costeando el fiete y pagar más tarde los derechos de Aduana, para una vez importada tener que venderla á un precio que no bastaría, ni con mucho, á cubrir los gastos efectuados.

Tal es la situación creada á los importadores de tasajo. Y no se puede achacar su desgracia á imprevisión, pues cuando arriba á la Isla un cargamento de aquel artículo han transcurrido cinco ó seis meses de efectuado el pedido, en razón de la dificultad de las comunicaciones con los paises productores, de que el transporte se efectúa en barcos de vela y, por último, de que entre la llegada del pedido y el embarque de este pasan muchos días á causa de que el vendedor no acostumbra á preparar el tasajo sino con posterioridad á la demanda y en la cuantía de esta.

Nosotros creemos que existe un medio de poner término á esa desfavorable situación, no solo en beneficio del comercio importador de víveres, sino de los mismos intereses del Tesoro público. Y ese medio consiste en suministrar tasajo á las familias campesinas acogidas en las poblaciones al amparo de las juntas de socorro instituidas bajo el patronato oficial, y en hacer un ensayo para ver si sería útil hacer intervenir, en cierta proporción, ese artículo en la alimentación del soldado.

Los primeros, es decir los campesinos, es seguro que agradecerían mucho que se les diera algún tasajo, pues se hallan acostumbrados á consumirlo diariamente. Los soldados es muy probable que se acostumbraran á ese alimento, de entregárseles en la debida proporción con otros artículos.

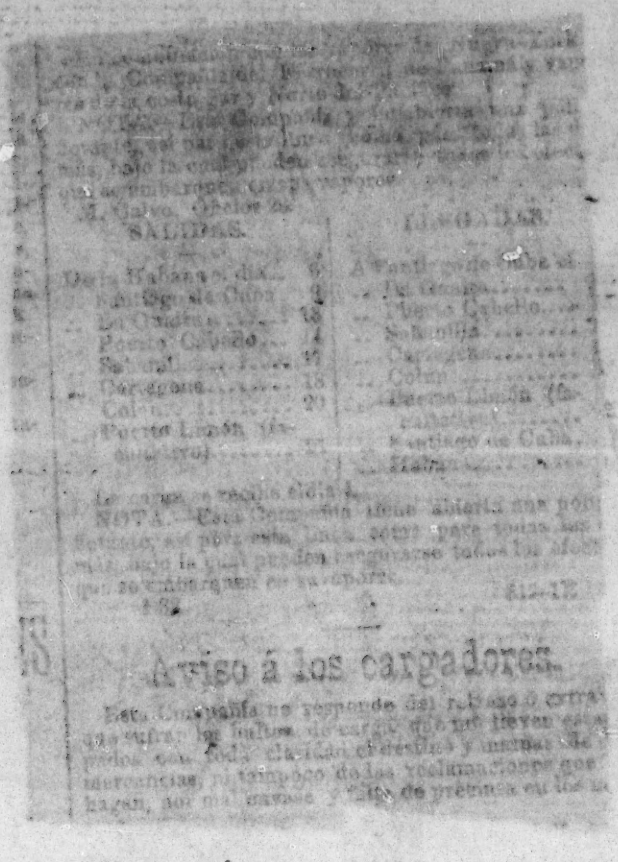
Para el Estado reportaría esa medida una economía, pues podría adquirir el tasajo á algo menos de la mitad de lo que le cuestan la carne fresca y el tocino, y tendría además la ventaja de disponer de un producto que no sufre avería, que es muy nutritivo y que reune para la campaña ventajas de mucha monta, pues cocido dura varios dias sin descomponerse. Existiría, además, para el Erario, como ya hemos dicho, la ventaja de que no sufrirían disminución los ingresos que percibe la Administración por la importación de carne salada.

Aparte de los beneficios que alcanzaría el Estado, existe otro interés: el de que no se ciegue á muchas familias de la costa de Cataluña el manantial de donde sacan sus únicos recursos de existencia; pues es

sabido que los barcos que hacen el transporte del tasajo desde la América del Sur á las Antillas, son en su totalidad catalanes y los armadores tendrían que amarrar aquellos y despedir á las tripulaciones, si ese comercio se extinguiera ó se aminorara en proporciones considerables.

Por último, la medida favorecería mucho al comercio importador de víveres, agobiado hoy por efecto de la guerra y muy acreedor á la protección del poder público, en razón de los sacrificios que viene imponiéndose en aras de la causa de la integridad de la patria.

Y cuando esa protección no lesiona ningún interés y resulta además beneficiosa para todos, no existe razón en no otorgarla, y sí justicia plena en concederla.



SALIDAS.

Para Habana el dia 6
" Nueva Orleans " 8
" Cienfuegos " 13
" Puerto Cabello " 14
" Sabanilla " 15
" Cartagena " 18
" Colon " 20
" Puerto Limon (Costa Rica) "

LLEGADAS.

De Puerto Cabello el dia
" Cienfuegos "
" Sabanilla "
" Cartagena "
" Colon "
" Puerto Limon (Costa Rica) "
" Nueva Orleans "
" Habana "

La carga se recibe el dia [illegible]

NOTA. Esta Compañía tiene abierta una póliza flotante, por esta linea sola, para toda clase de mercancías, por la cual pueden asegurarse todas las cargas que se embarquen en sus vapores.

Aviso á los cargadores.

Esta Compañía no responde del robo ó extravío que sufran los bultos de carga que se lleven en sus vapores con toda clase de cuidados y precauciones, ni tampoco de las reclamaciones que se hagan, por mal envase y falta de prensa en los fardos.

Mr Chilton
Desp.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Am March 3

No: 2783.

U. S. Consulate General,

Habana, February 25 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB29 1896
DEPT. of STATE

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State

Appointment of Mr. Henry L. Drain, as office clerk, in place of Mr George Diaz Albertini, withdrawn.

No: 2783.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana. February 25th 1896.

Hon: Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir;

I have to inform the Department that Mr. George Diaz Albertini, one of the clerks employed in this Consulate General having withdrawn from his position on the 7th inst, I have appointed in his place Mr Henry L. Drain an American, thirty two years

of age, and son of Mr. Francis P. Drain, of Washington. D. C.,

I am, Sir. Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,

Ramm D. Williams
Consul General.

File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No: 2784.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB29 1896
DEPT. of STATE

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, February 25. 1896.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Confirming cypher telegram

of the 24th instant.

No: 2784

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, February 25 1896.

Hon: Edwin F. Uhl,

assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of yesterday's date, the 24th instant, forwarded in cypher, to the effect that the Collector of Customs at this port had demanded of the agents here of the Ward Steamship Line, the payment within three days, under threat of

attachment of their property,
of the sum of nearly ten thousand
dollars for fines imposed upon
steamers of that line; and I
begged the Department to
please instruct our Minister
at Madrid to ask the sus-
pension of proceedings, and
to advise me if I shall address
the Governor General here on
the subject.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,

Comm'l Gen'l.

Mr Faison
File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No. 2785.

Answered

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feb'y. 25, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to a depatch
No. 63 dated Feb'y. 22, from
Mr. Barker, our Commercial
agent at Sagua.

No. 2785.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 25, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Upon forwarding to the Department despatch no. 63 of the 22d instant from Mr. Barker, our commercial agent at Sagua, enclosing a complaint of Mr. Francisco Seigle, who claims to be an American citizen, I beg to report that Mr. Seigle's name not appearing in the Register of citizens kept at this consulate general I have, in consequence, written to Mr. Barker, under this date,

date, asking him for the proofs, as they appear at his commercial agency, upon which Mr. Seigle's American citizenship is founded.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. Servt.

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Ackd. Mar 2/96.

No. 2786.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General,

Havana, Feby 25 1896.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State

Presenting resignation.

No 2786.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, February 25th 1896.

Hon: William W. Rockhill.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D.C.

Sir:

I beg to present to you this my resignation as Consul General of the United States at this city of Havana. to take effect upon the qualification of my successor.

I am, Sir. very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Lam O. Williams,

Consul General

Simply acknowledge
R. O

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2784.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Feby. 26, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's telegram of yesterday relating to the Ward Case.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2787.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 26, 1896.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday reading as follows:

"Have telegraphed
"Minister Taylor to ask
"suspension of pro-
"ceedings against Ward
"Line. You will address
"Governor General re-
"presenting pendency
"of the question on
"diplomatic channel."

In consequence, I addressed

addressed a communication to the Governor General on the same day asking for the suspension of proceedings in the case, as it is now a subject of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments; and cannot properly be determined by a subordinate authority, such as the Collector of Customs of this port. I beg to accompany herewith, 1 copy and translation of my said communication.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramm V. Williams,
~~Consul~~ General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy and translation referred to.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 2787

H A V A N A , February 26, 1896.

Translation.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, February 25, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Y.E. that the Collector of Customs of this port having required of Messrs. Hidalgo and Company, under date of the 21st instant, the payment of $9.857.31 for sundry fines imposed on vessels of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Line, of which they are agents in this city, for clerical mistakes and for alleged use of vague words in their manifests, I have in compliance with an express instruction from my Government to beg Y.E. to have the goodness to order the suspension of the proceedings on the part of the Collector in the case, as it is now a subject of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments and cannot properly be determined by a subordinate authority, pending their decision.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2787.

H A V A N A , February 26, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, Feb.25, 1896.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Señor:

Tengo el honor de poner en conocimiento de V.E. que habiendo el Sr.Administrador de la Aduana de este puerto, con fecha 21 del actual, requerido de los Sres. Hidalgo y Compañia el pago de $9.857.31, por concepto de varias multas impuestas a buques de la "New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Line", de que son agentes en esta Isla, por causa de errores de pluma, y, segun se alega, uso de palabras vagas en sus manifiestos; me hallo en la necesidad de rogar a V.E., cumplimentando ordenes terminantes de mi Gobierno, se sirva tener á bien disponer la suspension de todo procedimiento que tienda al fin expresado por parte del Sr.Administrador de la Aduana, pues hallandose el presente caso sometido á discusion diplomatica entre ambos Gobiernos, desde luego convendrá V.E. en que, pendiente la misma, no compete á autoridad subalterna el resolverla.

Tengo el honor etc.

(SIgned) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

No. 2788.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 4 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S Consulate General.

Habana February 26 1896.

Treasury
Copy desp. & Encl.
To Treas. 1
March 6. 96

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Transmitting copy of a letter relative to chinese subjects traveling between United States and Havana on expired passports

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One enclosure -

No: 2788.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, February 26th 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I beg to transmit herewith a copy-translation of a letter received from a person unknown to this office, signed Juan Lopez, relating to the travel between the United States and this place, of chinese subjects, who pretend to pass to Canada upon expired passports.

I enclose this letter to the

Department, that it may transmit the same to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, for his information.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Lamm O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure:

Juan Lopez to Mr Williams, Feby 24/96.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2788.

H a b a n a, February 26th, 1896.

COPY TRANSLATION.

Habana, February 24th, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq:

U.S. Consul General.

Habana.

Sir:

I am credibly informed that for some 8 months past, you have not authorized any passports for Canada to chinese subjects, and nevertheless, a considerable number of chinese travel constantly from the United States to this place, or vice-versa, pretending to pass to Canada upon passports which have for some time expired, from which they cause the disappearance of certain data showing that such had expired.

Keep therefore on the lookout not to permit such abuses, which if they continue, might perhaps be attributed to lukewarmness or negligence on the part of your office.

I make these statements to you confidentially, complying thereby with a debt of justice, and that you may cut short such a flagrant abuse.

I take this occasion to offer you my services.

Very respectfully, &c,

(Signed) Juan Lopez.

Lough.

file

No. 2-1899.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, February 27, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 4 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1259 to 1266, inclusive

No. 2789.

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, February 27, 1896.

Honorable William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1259 to 1266, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Secretary of State.
MAR 4 1896

Cuba.
Mar 6, 1896.
71.

Confidential
No. 2790.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 4 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 28, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Rec'd & file - 82
Secretary's Office
Over Signature

Economic condition of Cuba

Jerked beef trade between
South America and the island
of Cuba.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2790.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 28, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

In continuation of my despatch no. 2782 of the 24th instant enclosing the translation of an article published by the Diario de la Marina of this city on the jerked beef trade between South America and the Island of Cuba, I now enclose a translation of the prefatory remarks of El Pais, the home rule organ, on reproducing and approving the said article in its issue of the 26th instant.

I am,

am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
No. 1 - Copy and translation referred to.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2790

H A V A N A , February 28,1896.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Translated by Consul General Williams.
From EL PAIS of HABANA, Feb.26,1896.

---o---

APPROVAL.

In its issue of Sunday, the DIARIO DE LA MARINA has clearly explained the great damages that have been suffered by the importers of jerked beef, owing to the great diminution in its consumption brought on by the disturbances and suspension of work on the sugar plantations.

Our colleague sums up the damages that would have to overtake the merchants of Habana, and the owners of spanish shipping if the importers of South American jerked beef should have to abandon a profitable business carried on from time immemorial between this Island and the ports of Montevideo and Buenos Aires; and to prevent that disaster it suggests means, which in our opinion, are well founded and practicable.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2790.
Habana Feby. 28 1896

EL PAIS.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, FEBRERO 26 DE 1896.

CONFORMES.

En su número del domingo, el *Diario de la Marina* ha puesto en evidencia los grandes perjuicios que ha sufrido ya en sus intereses la importante clase de nuestros comerciantes importadores de tasajo, por efecto de la considerable merma que ha tenido el consumo, consiguiente á la perturbación de los campos y la suspensión de las tareas en los ingenios. El colega expone todos los daños que para el comercio de la Habana y los navieros españoles habrían de sobrevenir si las pérdidas de los importadores tuvieran por resultado el abandono definitivo del provechoso tráfico establecido desde tiempo inmemorial entre esta Isla y los puertos de Montevideo y Buenos Ayres, y para evitar ese desastre hace una indicación que nos parece bien pensada y practicable. Dice el *Diario*:

[illegible] hay varios barcos

Copy.

Mr Taisa

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 3 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

C

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Ordered Nov 11, 1896. H.

No. 2791.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 28, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
MAR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting a letter addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State by Mr. Alfredo Hernandez, a naturalized American citizen of Cuban birth, for the purpose of filing a claim at the Department.

2 Enclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR,
MAR 1896

Ack. & file for the present.

No. 2791.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Febj. 28, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to accompany herewith a letter received from the hand of a third person, dated the 24th instant, and addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State by Mr. Alfredo Hernandez, a naturalized American citizen of Cuban birth, in complaint, and for the purpose of filing a claim at the Department, against the damages suffered by his plantation "Carmen", near the town of

of Sabanilla, in the jurisdiction of Matanzas.

On relation to the part of the narrative of Mr. Hernandez, wherein on the 4th page he says that: in due time the United States Consul general was notified by him, I have to say that the notification of the particulars now stated by him was solely conversational and not by written statement or formal averment as I requested of him. Also, that in accordance with the instructions of the Department I recommended him to represent the imminence of the danger to which his property was then exposed to the Governor General,

General, and ask him for its protection in accordance with the instructions ad hoc that the Department has given to the consular representatives of the United States in this Island. I have also to say in this connection that from a similar conversational statement made by a brother of Mr. Alfredo Hernandez to our Consul at Matanzas, Mr. Brice, the latter wrote and forwarded a despatch no. 25 to the Department jacketed: "Outrages on American citizens", which, under the directions of paragraphs Nos 9 and 400 C.R. returned to him on the 15th instant with the recommendation for him to accompany it

it with the copy of the
sworn statement, affidavit,
or letter of the brother of
Mr. Alfredo Hernandez,
upon which he had based
his despatch upon the
outrages on American
citizens, giving the names,
sexes, ages and other par-
ticulars pertinent to
their identification, to-
gether with a statement
of the facts, as recorded
at his Consulate, upon
which he based the
American citizenship
of the five persons stated to
have been shot on the
"Carmen" plantation,
by the Spanish troops,
if he wished to convey
the understanding to
the Department that they
were American citizens.
Mr. Brice has not yet
ansbered

answered my letter; and, therefore, I accompany a copy of it for your information.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General

2/

2 Enclosures:

No. 1 - Mr Hernandez's letter.

" 2 - Mr Williams to Mr Briel.

The Consul General and the Consul at Matanzas are acquainted with the facts in this case and they have general instructions to guide them. I do not perceive the necessity for special instructions by cable. WRG

Mr. Williams transmits a letter addressed to the Department by Alfredo Hernandez. Hernandez, who claims to be a naturalized American citizen, alleges that he has suffered considerable losses on his sugar plantation in Sabanilla, Cuba, through the acts of the insurgents and the Spanish troops. He says that he will file a claim therefor in due time. In view of the recent proclamations of General Weyler, and of the fact that he can obtain no guaranty of protection from the authorities, he requests the Department to ask the Spanish Government (through the American representative) to afford due protection and respect to his estate and appurtenances, and to himself and his representatives on said estate.

Mr. Williams states that Hernandez had previously verbally made complaint to him of ~~the~~ damages done and apprehended, and that he had requested him to submit a statement in writing. It appears, also, that the brother of Hernandez complained to the Consul at Matanzas, and that the latter forwarded a despatch in reference to the matter, which Mr. Williams returned to the Consul, with the recommendation that he accompany it with an affidavit or written statement from Hernandez' brother, giving definite particulars &c. The Consul had not complied with the recommendation, at the date of Mr. Williams' despatch. Mr. Williams also sent the Consul a copy of the Department's recent instruction to the Consul at Sagua, relative to the position generally taken in regard to acts committed by insurgents, etc. As the Consul will undoubtedly communicate the substance of this

to the claimant, I don't see as there is anything to be done until receipt of his formal claim, unless it is deemed desirable to comply with his request to telegraph and ask the Spanish authorities to afford protection to him and his estate, We have only his own allegation as to his citizenship.

3.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2791.

H A V A N A , February 28, 1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, Febry.15, 1896.

A.C.Brice, Esq.,

U.S.Consul,

Matanzas.

Sir:

With reference to paragraphs 9 and 400 of the Consular Regulations I now return your despatch addressed to the Department on the 14th instant and jacketed: "Outrages on American citizens",- with the recommendation that you accompany it with a copy of the sworn statement, affidavit, or letter of the brother of Mr.Alfredo Hernandez, upon which you have based your report on the shooting of the five persons on the plantation "Carmen", giving also the names, sexes, ages and other particulars pertinent to their identification, with statement of the facts as recorded at your Consulate upon which you base their citizenship, if you wish to convey the understanding that they were American citizens.

I would likewise recommend you to accompany copies of averments of Mr. Bernabé Vargas, and of Mr. Desiderio Diaz. And respecting your report to the effect that Mr. Alfredo Hernandez, owner of the "Carmen" plantation, has

reported the facts to me,I have to say that such statements have been only conversational and not by formal averment.

I enclose for your information and guidance a copy of an instruction number 38 addressed by the Department on the 6th instant to Mr.Barker,our commercial agent at Sagua,relative to the general position taken by international governments respecting acts committed by rioters or insurgents,which instruction explains itself.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Ont 26 Feb 7

Hon Secretary of States
Washington
D. C.

Havana February 24. /96.

Sir.

The undersigned was naturalized in 1876 as an American citizen, and is duly inscribed as such both in Matanzas and in this city.

Having suffered considerably in consequence of the war, especially at the hands of the spanish troops. I address you to file a protest and claim for damages caused in my property and interests.

Following is a statement of facts.

I own the "Carmen" sugar Estate in Sabanilla, Matanzas province, comprising fist class buildings and cane fields, as well as accessory cultures, cattle pens, &c, no less volnable.

To defray the expenses necessary for the development of my enterprise, I had to bring from New York some $ 30,000 which my Agents Mefs. P. Harmony's Nephesor & Co. had been keeping for me in Bond

investment.

On January 1st of the present year a Cuban Revolutionary force passed my Estate bound for Havana province, commanded by colonel Roberto Bermudez; persons, buildings and stock were respected; but over 150,000 arrobes (18.750. tons) cane were burnt down.

Subsequently other cuban forces under different officers have crossed or camped there, using cows, hogs and tubercles for their meals, I receiving no payment on compensation whatever for the service—

Whenever the rebels have camped within the limits of my estate my representation has reported the fact to the Mayor of Sabanilla; but no Spanish troops were seen during the entire month of January.

On February 1st about 10 A.M. a force of about 150 cavalry volunteers of Matanzas made their appearance, together with 50 mounted Civil Guards. Capt Juan Argüia was in command of the former & Capt Luis Rabadan of the latter. They spread the utmost fright an terror all around, by killing several peaceful laboreos (five men I was told) entirely innocent and without

connection to the rebels.—
My laborers were frightened away, and so was my own son Oscar, who owing to the threats of the volunteers, had to abandon my interest he was in charge of, and flee to Matanzas.

Two days later another spanish volunteer force under Cosio entered the estate and Stayed overnight, causing considerable damage; namely the destruction of a corn field, and tops of cane plants to feed their horses; the killing of a good many geese & fine fowls for their own meals; the use of boards, and timber taken from buildings as fuel, and finally the destruction of most of my minor cultures.—

A complete review of damages done would scarcely be proper now: suffice it to mention the total abandonment of animals, fields, houses &c, forced on me; because no man dares go and take charge thereof for fear of the troops, especially after the publication of the new Capt General's proclamations.

Before the arrival of the present

Governor General, I had a conference with Señor Calvo Muñoz, then Secretary of the Goverment, to ask for protection against the troop's misdoings.

He promised to communicate my complaint to General Suarez Valdés, acting Gov. Genl; but soon quitted office without doing any thing in the premises. The changes ocured in the command & the circulars and proclamations issued by Genl Weyler have presently led to the belief that a cruel and harsh policy is to be resorted to, whereby the life and property of all inhabitants are imperilled still more; wherefor the undersigned, although shielded to a considerable extent by his American citizenship, should nevertheless try and go ahead of events to avoid total ruin.

In due time the U. S. Consul General in this city was notified by the undersigned of the above facts and apprehensions: and I now respectfully beg to convey to your good self the present relation of grievances & protest, requesting that in view of the lack of guarantee offered by the Spanish Goverment and the spirit of insubordination rife among the volunteers, you may ask by telegraph (if you deem it proper) trough the American representative here that

the Spanish Goverment, afford due protection & respect to my estate & apperte-
nances, as well as to my self or any
parties representing me on said Estate.

I propose to prefer a claim for
damages upon the Spanish Gover-
ment befor your Department indue
form, within a short time.-

Mean while, praying to be ex-
cused for the trouble considherewith,
I remain Sir.

Yours respectfully

Alfredo Hernandez.

My address

Alfxd Hernandez Hu-
guet.

Nº 31 Escobar Strect.

Havana

Cuba.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 3 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Secretary of State.
MAR 1896

No. 2792.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 28, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Cubas. March 4, 1896. H.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Arrest and release of
Messrs. Charles Michelson
and Lorenzo Betancourt.

2 Enclosures.

Mr Porter

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 3 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

These papers may
with tread this

W. R

Acknowledge & file
R.O.

No. 2792

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 28, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have to report that Mr. Charles Michelson, the junior correspondent here of The Journal of New York, and Mr. Lorenzo Betancourt, his interpreter and translator, were arrested by order of a competent authority at 3 a.m. of the 25th instant, and lodged in the Morro Castle on charges of having communicated with the insurgents by passing through the lines of the

Government

Government troops at the town of Mariveles. Upon the representation of the case to me by Mr. Murat Halstead, the senior correspondent of The Journal, I accompanied him twice to the Governor General with the view of obtaining their release; since there were reasons to believe that these young men had been mistaken for others. We were most courteously received on both visits by His Excellency, and I am glad to report that he ordered their release on the evening of the 27th instant.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

2 Enclosures
No 1 - Mr. Halstead to Mr. Williams
" 2 - Mr. Adolph Belaunert to ditto.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 27925

H A V A N A , February 28, 1896.

Copy.

HABANA, CUBA, Feby. 25, 1896.

My dear Mr. Williams:

Charles Michelson, my associate representative of the New York Journal here, was arrested in his room of this hotel about three o'clock this morning, his effects searched and was conveyed to prison where he remains. The charge is one of which he is innocent, that of passing through the lines yesterday at Marianao. I advise you at the earliest moment of my information and you can instruct me as soon as I can see you of the steps to secure the release of the young man, as he is positively arrested under a mistake.

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. Halstead.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2792.

H A V A N A , February 28, 1896.

COPY.

HAVANA, Feby. 25, 1896.

Mr. Ramon O. Williams,

U.S. Consul General,

Havana.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that my brother Lawrence Betancourt, son of an american citizen and registered in that office, has been arrested and taken over to the Morro, my object is to beg of you inquire the cause of his arrest and obtain his liberation.

(Signed) Adolph C. Betancourt.

Ark File

Secretary of State.
MAR 4 1896

Curtis
Mar 6. 1896
N.

Confidential
No. 2793. COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 5 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 4 1896
DEPT. of STATE

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Feby. 28. 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a slip from La Lucha giving an account of the hanging of D. Sebastian Wlacido for putting sugar cane against the insurgents' orders.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.

No. 2793.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 28, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I enclose a slip from La Lucha of this afternoon giving an account of the hanging of Don Sebastian Ulacia by the insurgents for having commenced to cut cane on his plantation Two-Two for grinding it at the Toledo plantation, 8 miles west of this City. The Two-Two adjoins the village of Campo Florido on the Havana Bay and Matanzas Rail Road, about 14 miles east of

of this city. Señor Ulacia at one time was the owner of twenty odd sugar plantations.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lawrence F. Williams,
Consul General

Enclosure:
Slip referred to.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2793
Habana, February 28. 1896.

"LA LUCHA."

28 de febrero de 1896.

El Sr. Ulacia.

Dice el jefe de la columna de Guanabacoa, comandante Castro, de la Guardia Civil, desde la Gallega de Bacuranao, que una partida de insurrectos, mandada por Aguirre y Goiri iutimaron rendición, á 30 voluntarios al mando del capitán Arrocha en Guanabo, y al negarse, haciendo resistencia, quemaron la casa tienda de dicho capitán, separada del pueblo, continuando al ingenio «Tibo Tibo», distante media hora, donde vivía el señor Ulacia, su dueño, quien no obstante las amenazas de los insurrectos, había empezado cortar caña para moler.

Lo ahorcaron de un árbol de su finca y en seguida se dispersaron.

Con este motivo se toman ya disposiciones en los pueblos próximos á la zona de la Habana, para tratar con dureza á los merodeadores y bandidos.

Matanzas

Returned to Pub Rel

COPIED FOR CONGRESS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Cuba
Mar. 6, 1896.
N.

No. 2794.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 29, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the American citizenship and capture of Walfredo Teofilo Gould (known as the Guflesito).

Mr Chilton.
Ask approve request for further evidence as to citizenship.

3 Enclosures.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 3 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr Adee

You may wish to see this

MAR 4 1896 WR

Sec. The decision to try Gould by a civil court seems to show that the authorities are satisfied of his American citizenship. Mr. Williams request for further evidence on this point is approved

Adee

No. 2794.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 29, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of a letter dated the 25th instant received from our Consul at Matanzas respecting the American citizenship of Walfredo Teofilo Gould, alias El Inglesito, said to have been an insurgent leader and recently captured at Güines, province of Habana. No other application has been made to this Consulate General regarding this case than

than as is contained in the letter of Mr. Brice. I
2/ also enclose copy of my answer to him; and
accompany a slip and
3/ translation of a telegram published in last evening's papers purporting that in a council of the Ministers at Madrid it was decided to try this individual by the ordinary or civil jurisdiction.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Robert Williams
Consul General.

3 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Mr. Brice to Mr. Williams, Feby. 25.
" 2 - Mr Williams to Mr. Brice, Feby. 27.
" 3 - Telegram referred to.

E

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2794.

H A V A N A , February 29,1896.

COPY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

MATANZAS, Feb. 25, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.

U.S. Consul General,

HABANA.

Sir:

I have the honor to request information concerning Walfredo Teofilo Gould (known as the "inglesito) an American citizen and registered as such in this Consulate. He is reported in Habana papers as captured at Guines. His mother is now in this office and is very anxious and grief stricken over the news. Kindly reply at once.

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) A.C. Brice,

U.S. Consul.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2794.

H A V A N A , February 29,1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA,Feby.27,1896.

A.C.Brice,Esq.

U.S.Consul,

Matanzas.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th instant received by express to-day,asking to be informed if Walfredo Teofilo Gould (known as the inglesito) is registered in this Consulate General as an American citizen. In reply I have to say that the only citizen of that name who appears in the Register of this office is that of Henry D.Gould,a native of the United States,entered under number 496,January 2,1872,as 32 years of age,married,trade carpenter,and,then,residing at Matanzas; his wife Evelina; and three children: Evelina,Ella and Henry W.,aged,respectively,5,3 and 1 years of age are also registered.

If the Walfredo Teofilo Gould,of whom you write, should be a son of the said Henry D.Gould,then he is an American citizen both under the law of the United States and of Spain,and must be treated as such in accordance with the instruction number 27 addressed you

on the 19th instant by the Department, which must serve you as guide in your action.

In this connection I have also to call your attention to article 7 of the treaty of the 27th of October, 1795, and to the protocol, construing it, of the 12th of January, 1877, between the United States and Spain.

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 3.

With Despatch No. 2794.

H A V A N A , February 29 1896.

Translation.

From LA DISCUSION of Havana, Feby. 28, 1896.

TELEGRAM.

EL INGLESITO (The little Englishman)

MADRID, February 27, 1896.

The Council of Ministers has decided that it is impossible to try this leader by summary process because not having been captured with arms in hand. He will be tried by an ordinary court.

Enclosure No. 1 to
With Despatch No. 2794
Habana, February 29, 1896

La Discusion

29 Febrero de 1896

EL "INGLESITO"

(POR EL CABLE)

Madrid, febrero 27

El Consejo de Ministros ha estimado que es imposible emplear el procedimiento sumario para juzgar al cabecilla separatista "El Inglesito," por no haber sido capturado con las armas en la mano.

Se le someterá á un proceso ordinario.

Copy.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Secretary of State.
MAR 4 1896

Cuba. Mar. 5, 1896.
H.

No. 2795.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 29, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing translation of a telegram from Madrid, saying that the foreign ministers at that Court have decided to ask the Spanish Government to try the subjects of their respective nations supposed to have been complicated in the insurrection in Cuba by the civil or ordinary jurisdiction.

1 Enclosure.

Mr Pearce Ward

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 3 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Secretary may
wish to read this

W. R

returned to file

R-O.

No. 2795.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 29, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Believing it may interest the Department, I enclose for its information a telegram dated at Madrid, and published in the Habana papers of last evening, saying that the foreign ministers at that Court have decided, in a conference, to ask the Spanish Government to try the subjects of their respective nations supposed to have been complicated in the insurrection in Cuba

1/

Cuba by the civil or ordinary jurisdiction.

I am informed that the application of the French Consul general at this city, based on the most favored nation clause, for the trial of the young Juan Honoré Laine, a French citizen of Cuban birth, by civil court, instead of court martial, in accordance with the terms of the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877, between the United States and Spain, has been refused by the latter on the ground of having no agreement to that effect with France.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servt,
Fanning C. Williams
Consul General

1 Enclosure: Telegram referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2795.

H A V A N A, February 29,1896.

TRANSLATED by CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

TELEGRAM from MADRID.

Feby.28,1896.

It is said, but without guaranteeing its exactness, that the representatives at this Court of foreign Nations have conferred together and decided on asking for the trial by ordinary or civil jurisdiction of such of the subjects of the same as may be arrested for supposed complicity in the war in Cuba. Our Government does not seem disposed to concede anything in that sense.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2795
Habana, February 27, 1896.

Telegramas por el cable.

SERVICIO TELEGRAFICO
DEL
Diario de la Marina.
AL DIARIO DE LA MARINA.
HABANA.

TELEGRAMAS DE HOY.

NACIONALES.

Madrid 28 de febrero.

LOS REPRESENTANTES EXTRANJEROS

Se ha dicho, aunque sin garantizar la noticia, que los representantes de las naciones extranjeras en esta Corte se han reunido para pedir á nuestro Gobierno que los súbditos de las mismas que sean detenidos por suponérseles complicados en la guerra de Cuba sean juzgados por los tribunales ordinarios.

El Gobierno no se muestra dispuesto á hacer nada en ese sentido.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Mr Faison

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 9 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2796.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Feby. 29, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd Mar 10, 1896.

Mr Williams

to the

Department of State.

Statement presented to this office by Mr. George L. Lay, a native born American citizen.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2796.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Feby. 29, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany herewith a certified statement presented to this office by Mr George D. Lay, a native born citizen of the United States, for damages done to his property near Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
James O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure:
Statement referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2796.

H A B A N A , February 29th,1896.

Copy.

Habana, 25th of February,1896.

Statement of the damage done by the insurgents to my property in the jurisdiction of Santa Clara,town of Sancti Spiritus.

I, GEORGE L.LAY,born citizen of the United States of America on the 29th day of February,1850 in the city of New Orleans,State of Louisiana,declare under oath that the following damage has been done to my property.

I have been living for the last thirty years in the city of Habana,and its surroundings.

I moved with my family to the jurisdiction of Santa Clara,town of Sancti Spiritus,on the 29th of August,1889 and returned to the city of Habana on the 19th of July, 1895,not being able to live there any longer on account of the insurrection. I was there occupied in raising and purchasing cattle,and during that time,purchasing cattle and real estate with the object of carrying on my business.

I also had rented an estate named "San Esteban" of 40 caballerias of land,or say 1320 acres,situated at 15 miles of Sancti Spiritus,(hacienda of Bijabo); and that in the month of June,a chief insurgent,named Jose Legon, came on said estate with armed forces and destroyed the largest portion of the fences,and by so doing let loose

all the cattle that I had on the estate on pasturage, also destroying all the crop that had been planted, also taking with them thirteen horses of my property.

Furthermore, during the night of the 15th to 16th of October, 1895, a party of insurgents came on my estate called the "San Antonio Abad", of Tunicu; said "San Antonio" was formerly a sugar estate; when destroyed by the insurgents it was used for raising cattle and planting: said insurgents burned up three good houses that existed on the estate, and also destroyed all the fences.

I therefore claim from the Spanish Government for damages done me by the insurgents the sum of $35,323.-in gold, this being the actual damage done me without interest.

I also possess another farm that I have rented situated on the Zaza, (Snti Spiritus,) named "Jipiros", having the following cattle: 280 cows; 50 mares 4 horses, and a large quantity of fowls; up to the present time this estate has not been interfered with by the insurgents.

This is the actual loss to me without claiming any damages for the same:

On the estate of "San Esteban".

108 bulls, 4 years old,	a $25.	$ 2,700.
50 cows,	a "34.	" 1,700.
100 hogs,	a "4.	" 400.
Destroyed crop,		" 1,000.
Hens and fowls,		" 110.-
13 horses,	a $51.	" 663.-
		$ 6,573.-

The actual damage done on the estate of "San Antonio

Abad", of Tunicu.

1 fine dwelling house,	$18,000.-
1 house of laborers,	" 3,400.-
1 stable for cows,	" 2,200.-
Crop destroyed,	" 1,200.-
Fences destroyed,	" 3,500.-
cattle pens,	" 450.
	$28,750.
With "San Esteban",	$ 6,573.
Total:	$35,323.-

(Signed) G.L.LAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of February, 1896.-- WITNESS my hand and official seal at HABANA, date as above.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.